FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

Daily Report

Soviet Union

FBIS-SOV-90-105
Thursday
31 May 1990

Daily Report
Soviet Union

FBIS-SOV-90-105 CONTENTS *31 May 1990*

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

TASS Views UN Disarmament Session Conclusion 1
Last R-12 Missile Destroyed Under INF Treaty *[IZVESTIYA 24 May]* 1
Alma-Ata Antinuclear Congress Meets 26 May *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 26 May]* 2
Antinuclear Congress Members Visit Semipalatinsk *[Moscow TV]* 2
Scientists Discuss Nuclear Test Halt *[TASS]* 2

WORLDWIDE ISSUES

United Germany's Role in NATO Debated *[TASS]* 3
Western Interest in Status of Perestroyka Examined *[PRAVDA 24 May]* 3
USSR, CEMA Debt to West Assessed *[Karavayev in PRAVDA 23 May]* 4
Europe Institute Director Interviewed *[IZVESTIYA 27 May]* 6
'Observers Roundtable' Discusses World Issues *[Moscow Radio]* 9

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

United States & Canada

Gorbachev Begins Visit to U.S. 30 May 11
    Greetings Exchanged With Baker *[TASS]* 11
    Further on Arrival *[Moscow Radio]* 11
IZVESTIYA Previews Washington Summit 12
Bush Administration Ready for 'Serious Talks' *[TASS]* 13
Bush Sees 'Horizon of Opportunity' in Summit *[TASS]* 14
TASS Notes Expected Summit Topics *[TASS]* 14
U.S. Urged Not To Exploit Gorbachev Problems *[AFP]* 15
New Envoy to U.S. Optimistic on Prospects *[TASS]* 15
Reportage on Gorbachev Visit to Canada 16
    Gorbachev Arrival Speech *[Moscow Radio]* 16
    Journalists Question Gorbachev *[TASS]* 16
    Gorbachev, Mulroney Meet *[TASS]* 16
    Gorbachev Meets Trudeau, Others *[TASS]* 17
    Gorbachev Talks With Citizens *[Moscow TV]* 18
    Gorbachev on Talks With Mulroney *[Moscow TV]* 18
    Maslyukov, Primakov Meet Businessmen *[Moscow Radio]* 18
    Shevardnadze, Clark Meet Newsmen *[TASS]* 19
Gorbachev, Mulroney Hold Joint News Conference *[Moscow Radio]* 19
    Gorbachev Assesses Visit *[TASS]* 20
    Mulroney Sees Improved Relations *[TASS]* 20
Gorbachev Seen Off by Mulroney, Others *[TASS]* 21

China

Laptev Meets Chinese Economic Delegation *[TASS]* 21
USSR, PRC Meet on Use of Water Resources *[Moscow International]* 21
Moscow on Development of Sino-Soviet Relations *[Moscow Radio]* 22

Northeast Asia

Gorbachev Schedulet To Meet No Tae-u in U.S. *[Tokyo Radio]* 22
Frolov Meets With Japanese Premier Kaifu *[PRAVDA 26 May]* 22

Near East & South Asia

Reportage on Arab League Summit Held in Baghdad 23
    PLO Lauds Soviet Stance *[TASS]* 23
    Moscow Views Summit, Mideast Policy *[Moscow International]* 23
    Summit Criticizes Israel, U.S. *[TASS]* 24
Shevardnadze Holds Talk With PLO's 'Abbas *[IZVESTIYA 26 May]* 24
Ryzhkov Congratulates New Afghan Premier *[IZVESTIYA 30 May]* 25
Frolov Meets With Indian CP General Secretary *[PRAVDA 29 May]* 25

East Europe

Soviet Su-27 Crashes During Training in Poland *[Warsaw Radio]* 25
Economic Cooperation Meeting Held With Bulgaria *[TASS]* 25
Bulgarian Leaders on Cooperation with USSR *[TASS]* 26
Ryzhkov Congratulates Hungary's Antall *[IZVESTIYA 24 May]* 26
Trade Ties with Hungary Reviewed *[TASS]* 26
Further Reportage on Landsbergis Prague Visit *[cross-reference]* 27

West Europe

Defense Minister Yazov Continues Visit to Italy 27
    Visits Parliament *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 26 May]* 27
    Visits Air Force Base *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 27 May]* 28
    Concludes Visit 27 May *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 29 May]* 28
Meeting Views German Unification Issues *[TASS]* 29
Lukyanov Meets French Parliament Chairman *[TASS]* 30
Finland's Holkeri Visits Kola Peninsula *[Moscow TV]* 30
Finnish Communist Delegation Visits 21-23 May *[PRAVDA 25 May]* 30

POLITICAL & SOCIAL

Supreme Soviet Session

Lukyanov Reports to Deputies on Earthquake *[TASS]* 31
Moscow TV Carries 30 May Supreme Soviet Session 31
    Public Organizations Law Debated 31
    Freedom of Worship Noted 32
Multiparty System To Be Discussed *[TASS]* 32
Draft Law on Public Associations Debated *[Moscow Radio]* 32
Soviet of Union Adopts Two Draft Laws *[Moscow Radio]* 33
Deputy Chernyshev Discusses Draft Law *[Moscow Radio]* 33
Bills on Parties, Religion Reviewed *[TASS]* 34
Ryzhkov 29 May Concluding Speech Reported *[PRAVDA 30 May]* 34

Political & Social

Ryzhkov Unharmed in Car Accident 30 May *[Moscow Radio]* 39
    TASS Reports 'Slight Injuries' 39
Independent TU Federation Opposes Ryzhkov Plan *[TASS]* 39
Open Letter Faults Gorbachev Leadership *[PRAVDA 16 May]* 40
'Misunderstanding' on Ligachev Election Cleared *[PRAVDA 27 May]* 42
Politburo Commission Studies Repressions *[TASS]* 42
'Rational Approach' Toward CPSU's Split Urged *[PRAVDA 26 May]* 43
Precongress Documents Commission Meets *[SELSKAYA ZHIZN 17 May]* 43
CPSU Democratic Party Conference Opens *[Moscow Radio]* 45

Party of Constitutional Democrats Set Up *[Moscow International]* ... 45
Soviet Opposition Party Official on Prospects *[Budapest NEPSZABADSAG 29 May]* ... 45
5 kg of Heroin Seized at Sheremetyevo-2 *[Moscow TV]* ... 46
KGB Public Relations Center Created *[PRAVDA 25 May]* ... 46
Deputy's Request To Leave CPSU Questioned *[PRAVDA 28 Apr]* ... 47
Press, Other Media Shortcomings Analyzed *[PRAVDA 28 May]* ... 49
USSR Law on Free National Development *[IZVESTIYA 7 May]* ... 51
Role of Culture, Education in Perestroyka Examined *[TASS]* ... 53
Burlatskiy Interviewed on Emigration Laws Issue *[Moscow TV]* ... 54
Group Promotes Contacts With Russians Abroad *[TASS]* ... 56
New Publisher, Magazine Make Debut *[TASS]* ... 56
IZVESTIYA TSK KPSS Contents Reviewed *[PRAVDA 25 May]* ... 56

Economic

Ryzhkov, Others Field Market Transition Questions *[Moscow TV]* ... 57
Government Offers 'Shock Without Therapy' *[IZVESTIYA 29 May]* ... 57
Trade Chief Pledges Rapid Debt Repayment *[IZVESTIYA 23 May]* ... 59
Central Economic Departments End Seminar *[RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA 23 May]* ... 60
Western Experts To Advise on Economic Laws *[IZVESTIYA 23 May]* ... 60
Reform Commission Seeks Foreign Advice *[IZVESTIYA 23 May]* ... 61
Terms of USSR Credits From West Explained *[ARGUMENTY I FAKTY No 21]* ... 61

Scientific

'Kristall' Module Launched From Baykonur *[Moscow Radio]* ... 62
    To Dock With 'Mir' 6 Jun *[Moscow Radio]* ... 62
Laser Association To Promote Sci-Tech Progress *[Moscow TV]* ... 62
Scientist's Theory on Ozone Holes Cited *[TASS]* ... 63
Voronezh Space Facility Declassified *[PRAVDA 21 May]* ... 63

Military

Yazov Discusses Military Reforms *[TASS]* ... 64
Kulikov Dismisses 'Groundless' Coup Rumors *[Moscow International]* ... 64
Crashed Bomber Explodes, Killing Bystander *[IZVESTIYA 24 May]* ... 64
General Shershnev Views Obedience Before Honor *[Moscow TV]* ... 65

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

Baltic Republics

Lithuanian Officials Preview Summit *[Vilnius International]* ... 67
Vilnius Radio Carries 30 May Supreme Council ... 67
    Basic Law Adopted ... 67
    Land Reform Debated ... 68
Supreme Council Issues Communique on Suspension *[Vilnius Radio]* ... 68
TASS Sees Lithuania 'Softening Its Position' ... 68
Deadlocked Negotiations With Lithuania Analyzed *[Moscow International]* ... 69
Lithuania Establishes Strategic Planning Group *[Vilnius Radio]* ... 69
Nuclear Power Station Unaffected by Earthquake *[Vilnius Radio]* ... 69
Ignalia Plant Reportedly Working Under Capacity *[Vilnius Radio]* ... 69
Blockade Reportedly Easier on Union Enterprises *[Vilnius International]* ... 70
Lithuania To Import Goods From Poland *[Vilnius International]* ... 71
Lithuania Broadcasts Curtailed by Blockade *[Vilnius Radio]* ... 71
Meat Sales in Lithuania To Increase 15 Percent *[Vilnius Radio]* ... 71
Lithuanian Civil Committee Meets in Vilnius *[TASS]* ... 71
    Criticizes Economic Policy *[PRAVDA 28 May]* ... 72
    Seeks Role in Talks *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 29 May]* ... 72
Lithuanian Law Officer Interviewed on Procuracy *[Vilnius Radio]* ... 72
Lithuanian Territorial Assumptions Challenged *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 12 May]* ... 74

- Lithuanian Party Official on Path to Sovereignty *[Moscow Radio]* ... 74
- Report on Increase in Emigration of Jews *[Vilnius Radio]* ... 75
- Radio Board Broadcasts in Republican Languages *[Moscow International]* ... 75
- Estonian Pro-Union Congress Elects Organs *[PRAVDA 28 May]* ... 75
- Estonian Congress Linked With Prewar Nationalists *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 24 May]* ... 76
- Military Paper Views 'Kodukaitse' Formations *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 23 May]* ... 76
- Further on Opposing Factions in Estonia *[Moscow Radio]* ... 77
- 'Liaison Officer' Oleg Kangur Elected in Estonia *[Tallinn Radio]* ... 77
- Estonian Draft Proceeds in Face of Threats *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 15 May]* ... 77
- Gorbachev Message Read to Estonian Strikers *[IZVESTIYA 25 May]* ... 78
- Report on Latvian 30 May Supreme Soviet *[PRAVDA 31 May]* ... 78
  - Debates CPSU Property *[Moscow TV]* ... 79
- Report on Latvian Loyalist Party Plenum *[PRAVDA 26 May]* ... 79
- Trade Union Leaders Interviewed on Congress *[Moscow TV]* ... 79
- Lizichev Meets Baltic Military School Graduates *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 30 Oct]* ... 80

RSFSR

- Reportage on 31 May Congress Proceedings ... 80
  - Deputy Posts Debated *[Moscow Radio]* ... 80
  - Yeltsin Criticized *[TASS]* ... 80
- Report on Yeltsin 30 May News Conference ... 81
  - Congress Reviewed ... 81
  - Supports Sovereignty ... 81
  - Economy Discussed ... 82
  - Market Transition Viewed ... 83
- Defeated Presidential Candidate Praises Yeltsin *[Moscow Radio]* ... 84
- Yeltsin on Relations With Gorbachev, Changes *[Vienna TV]* ... 84
- Gorbachev Invited to Moscow CPSU Conference *[Moscow Radio]* ... 85
- Moscow City Party Plenum Analyses 'Crisis' *[TASS]* ... 85
- Russian Social Democratic Party Manifesto Noted *[Moscow TV]* ... 85
- Social Democrat Leader Outlines Party Platform *[MOSCOW NEWS No 19]* ... 86
- Passports Needed for Food Sales in Ulyanovsk *[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 29 May]* ... 86
- Leningrad Soviet Defies Resolution on Election *[IZVESTIYA 18 May]* ... 86
- Sobchak Elected to Leningrad City Soviet *[IZVESTIYA 17 May]* ... 87
- New Tomsk City Soviet Chairman Elected *[IZVESTIYA 19 May]* ... 87
- CPSU Expels Former Tomsk Oblast Leader *[IZVESTIYA 11 May]* ... 87
- First Issue of Trade Union Weekly Issued *[TASS]* ... 88
- Ligachev Interviewed on Tour of Belgorod *[Moscow TV]* ... 88
- Khabarovsk Executive Committee Chairman Elected *[IZVESTIYA 1 May]* ... 88
- Altay Deputies Issue Appeal on Germans' Fate *[Moscow Radio]* ... 89
- Poor Equipment Blamed for Nuclear Safety Problems *[PRAVDA 18 May]* ... 89
- Opposition to Amur Power Plant Project Reported *[Moscow Radio]* ... 89
- Strike in Ufa Protests Environment Crisis *[TASS]* ... 90
- Amur Obkom First Secretary Sharin Released *[Moscow Radio]* ... 90
- Serokurov Elected Murmansk Oblast 1st Secretary *[Moscow Radio]* ... 90
- Smolensk Oblast First Secretary Released *[Moscow Radio]* ... 90
- Report on 'Devastating' Floods in Tura *[TASS]* ... 90
- Arkhangelsk Opens International Airport *[Moscow Radio]* ... 91
- 1 May Police Actions in Saratov Examined *[Moscow TV]* ... 91

Western Republics

- Election of Ukrainian Parliament Chairman Viewed *[IZVESTIYA 31 May]* ... 91
- Candidates for Chairman Outline Programs *[Kiev International]* ... 91
  - Pavlychko on Political Issues ... 91
  - Ivashko Stresses Sovereignty ... 92
  - Yavorivskiy on Constitution ... 93
  - Chornovil Urges Independence ... 93
- Ivashko Interviewed on Supreme Soviet Session *[Kiev International]* ... 93
- Ukraine Parliament Views 'Critical' Situation *[Kiev International]* ... 93

Kiev Mayor Elected After 40-day Debate *[TASS]* 94
  Debate Described *[IZVESTIYA 18 May]* 94
FRG Firm To Decontaminate Chernobyl Metal *[Kiev International]* 94
Commission Member Comments on Mine Poisonings *[Moscow TV]* 95
Rukh Delegation Visits Poland, Seeks Aid *[Warsaw GAZETA WYBORCZA 8 May]* 95
Medvedev Meets With Vitebsk Workers, Communists *[PRAVDA 20 May]* 96
Report on 30 May Quake; New Quake Noted *[Moscow Radio]* 96
  Second Quake Registered *[TASS]* 97
  Strength, Coordinates Cited *[TASS]* 97
  Deaths, Injuries Reported *[TASS]* 97
Moldavian Party Plenum Elects Secretaries *[SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA 20 May]* 98
Moldavian Official on Press Restructuring *[SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA 18 May]* 98

Caucasus

USSR Official Views Events in Yerevan *[TASS]* 98
Armenians Express Concern at 27 May Events *[IZVESTIYA 31 May]* 99
Report of Attack on Military Hotel in Yerevan *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 31 May]* 100
Armenian Activist Released in Moscow *[Moscow Radio]* 100
Further on Armenian 20 May Election Results *[Yerevan International]* 100
Report on Baku City Party Conference *[Baku Radio]* 100
Navy Commander Views Situation in Azerbaijan *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 22 May]* 101

Central Asia

Military Official Meets With Religious Leaders *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 24 May]* 103
Paper Lists Turkmen Party Bureau Members *[TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA 16 May]* 103
Uzbek President on Economy, Trade Limits *[PRAVDA VOSTOKA 28 Apr]* 103
Karimov Found Guilty of Bribery in Uzbekistan *[TASS]* 104
Uzbek Plenum Discusses Congress Preparations *[Tashkent Radio]* 105
Oblast Party Committee Secretaries Elected *[Tashkent Radio]* 105
Chemical Plant's Reform Efforts 'Bogged Down' *[Moscow TV]* 105
Dzhizak Oblast Chairman Appointed *[PRAVDA VOSTOKA 13 May]* 105
Khorag Oblast Elects New Chairman *[KOMMUNIST TADZXHIKISTANA 15 May]* 105
'Kirghizstan' Movement Seeks Multiparty System *[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 29 May]* 105
Nazarbayev Addresses Kazakhstan Party Plenum *[Alma-Ata Radio]* 106
Results of Kazakh Supreme Soviet Session Noted *[PRAVDA 25 May]* 106

TASS Views UN Disarmament Session Conclusion

LD3005091390 Moscow TASS in English 0859 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] United Nations May 30 TASS—The United Nations Disarmament Commission ended its session at U.N. Headquarters late on Tuesday, adopting a package of recommendations on a wide range of arms limitation and disarmament issues.

For the first time in the eleven years of its existence, this consultative body at the U.N. General Assembly managed to adopt coordinated documents on almost all issues on the agenda.

The recommendations, the majority of which were adopted without vote, deal with ways to curb the arms race and eliminate the danger of nuclear war, naval disarmament, the U.N. role in disarmament, South Africa's nuclear potential and conventional arms disarmament.

The session was held on the eve of the Soviet-U.S. summit, said commission chairman Nana Sutresna from Indonesia in his concluding remarks.

The prospect of signing a number of Soviet-U.S. agreements on global problems helped create a constructive atmosphere for our discussions, he said. The forthcoming summit testifies to the two leaders' sincere wish to move negotiations forward. This could help strengthen collective security, he said.

The commission hopes the summit will search for ways to conclude effective agreements to curb the arms race and to lead to nuclear disarmament, Sutresna said.

The success of the sessions should be viewed first and foremost in the context of great positive changes in the world, Soviet representative Boris Krasulin said at the final sitting. New political thinking and confidence building in recent years led to overcoming confrontation stereotypes and ended the "cold War." It also helped reduce military danger and start real disarmament.

The session's result confirm the growing significance of a multilateral dialogue on ways to increase international security in all aspects, Krasulin said. The U.N. undoubtedly plays the central role in the integration of all steps taken.

The Soviet Union will continue to promote international security. First and foremost it seeks to limit all countries' military arsenals within the strict bounds of sensible defence sufficiency.

Last R-12 Missile Destroyed Under INF Treaty

PM2905140790 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 May 90 Morning Edition p 6

[Viktor Litovkin dispatch under the "Direct Line" rubric: "Last R-12 Missile Destroyed"]

[Text] On 23 May, at 0900 hours Moscow time, the last of the 149 R-12 intermediate-range missiles was destroyed at the "Lesnaya" missile destruction base in Brest Oblast.

Our correspondent asked Colonel General S. Kochemasov, chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces Main Staff, to comment.

In one week's time—1 June 1990—it will be two years since the ratification and entry into force of the Treaty Between the USSR and the United States on the Elimination of Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles, Stanislav Grigoryevich said. The last shorter-range missile was totally destroyed at the beginning of this year. Now it is the turn of one of the two types of "intermediate-range" missiles—the R-12. This is a liquid-fuel missile. It had been in service for around 30 years.

Altogether, 809 intermediate-range missiles have to be destroyed in our country under the Soviet-U.S. Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles, including 155 R-12 and R-14 missiles. They are all being destroyed in an environmentally clean way—by cutting. First the rocket nozzles and then the instrumentation compartment and the fuel tanks are cut off using an autogenous welder or by plasma cutting, then the airframe of the missile is crushed in a press and melted down. The metal obtained from this will thereafter be used in the national economy.

The Strategic Rocket Forces have transferred to the national economy free of charge 23 military installations worth a total of 14 million rubles [R] and have sold to enterprises and organizations 2,606 units of military hardware worth a total of over R8 million.

I would like to add that both sides party to the treaty on intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles are conducting very strict verification of the precise and timely fulfillment of treaty commitments through national technical means of verification and on-site inspection, the colonel general continued. Since the treaty has been in effect, over 220 inspections of our Rocket Forces installations have been carried out by the American side. U.S. representatives are are also present at the current stage of the elimination of the R-12 missile.

Brigadier General R. Lajoie, director of the U.S. On-Site Inspection Agency, is one of these representatives, and V. Medvedev, chief of the USSR National Center for the Reduction of Nuclear Danger, is also present.

Only 200 RSD-10 missiles and 177 launchers remain to be destroyed during the last year of elimination, before June 1991. In a little over a year's time, you will only be able to see missiles of this kind in a museum.

Alma-Ata Antinuclear Congress Meets 26 May

PM2905141190 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 May 90 First Edition p 6

[Colonel A. Ladin report under the "Direct Line" rubric: "On Eve of Summit"]

[Text] Alma-Ata—At the international congress "Voters of the World Against Nuclear Weapons," which is being held in Alma-Ata, numerous speakers stressed that the holding of this forum on the eve of the meeting between USSR President Gorbachev and U.S. President Bush is aimed at reminding the heads of the two great powers of the desire of all people in the world for peace without nuclear tests or mass destruction weapons of any kind.

Addressing the congress participants, USSR People's Deputy Olzhas Suleymenov, president of the "Nevada-Semipalatinsk" antinuclear movement, put forward a number of initiatives. He proposed uniting all peace-loving organizations of the world in a world antinuclear club and holding a worldwide referendum on problems of weapons of mass destruction.

The congress participants greeted with interest the speeches by Bernard Lown, copresident of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, and Gregory van der Vink, director of the Virginia State Institute of Seismology.

Ye. Asanbayev, chairman of the republic's Supreme Soviet, greeted the visitors to the Kazakh capital.

Antinuclear Congress Members Visit Semipalatinsk

PM2905131190 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 28 May 90

[From the "Vremya" newscast: G. Sytykh reportage on Semipalatinsk test site]

[Text] [Announcer] Participants in the international congress "Voters of the World Against Nuclear Weapons," currently under way in Kazakhstan, visited Abayskiy Rayon in Semipalatinsk Oblast which is located near the test site.

[Gennadiy Sytykh, facing camera, with hillside in the background] The place where this reportage is being filmed can justifiably be described as the most ravaged part of the planet. Since 1949 the Semipalatinsk test site area has been rocked by some 700 nuclear explosions, of which 160 took place above ground.

Here you can see some of the horrific consequences of these tests for the inhabitants of the surrounding areas: [video shows woman with stunted legs] This woman is as old as the test site. She is 41. [video shows handicapped children, sick woman] Handicapped children. A rising incidence of cancer and other diseases.

[Local inhabitant T. Zhumadilov from Karakaul village, interviewed facing camera] Three of my elder and younger brothers died of cancer. My wife and her 24-year old son died of cardiac disease. [Zhumadilov ends]

Congress participants representing two public antinuclear movements—Physicians of the World To Prevent Nuclear Tests and the Nevada-Semipalatinsk Movement—delegations from Karaganda, Semipalatinsk, Ust-Kamenogorsk, and Pavlodar Oblasts and Altay Kray, and numerous foreign guests held a protest rally to firmly state their opposition to the senselessness of nuclear tests throughout the world. [video shows rally participants including numerous Japanese faces, sporting antinuclear banners; one banner reads "Peace Links Pennsylvania U.S.A."] And most important, there must be no more explosions at the Semipalatinsk test site. As a sign of profound sorrow a monument to the victims of Hiroshima and Nagasaki will be built here. This must not happen again!

Scientists Discuss Nuclear Test Halt

LD3005082890 Moscow TASS in English 1837 GMT 29 May 90

[Text] Moscow May 29 TASS—Scientists can and should make their contribution to halting nuclear tests. This was confirmed by a consultative meeting of nuclear physicists and experts from the USSR, the United States and Britain which ended here today. The meeting was organised by the International Foundation for the Survival and Development of Humanity.

Celebrated specialists from research centres in Princeton, Los Alamos, and Soviet laboratories, which are directly linked witht he development of nuclear weapons, analysed possible steps on the path towards a comprehensive nuclear test ban.

"Until recently, this problem had been discussed at the level of politicians," academician Spartak Belyayev, deputy director of the Kurchatov Atomic Energy Institute and co-chairman of the meeting, told TASS.

He noted that despite differences in views, participants have concurred that joint efforts were needed to upgrade verification methods. Scientists emphasised that the parties should complement the halting of explosions with mutual arms reductions.

Soviet and American scientists will inform interested commissions and committees of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the U.S. Congress about the results of the meeting.

United Germany's Role in NATO Debated

LD2905171390 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 29 May 90

[By TASS political news analyst Aleksandr Antsiferov]

[Text] Moscow May 29 TASS—Some Western news organisations have assessed statements by President Mikhail Gorbachev at a May 25 news conference in Moscow as a sign of a tougher Soviet stand on European security issues in the event of a reunited Germany becoming a NATO member.

Such assertions appear incorrect, considering that, as the Soviet leadership has repeatedly emphasised, an a priori inclusion of a reunited Germany in the North Atlantic Alliance, has always been unacceptable to the Soviet Union. No changes in the USSR's stand on the issue have taken place.

Moreover, the Soviet Union, as Gorbachev made clear at the news conference, is prepared to meet the West's intentions.

If NATO cannot do without Germany, and the latter cannot do without NATO, "Why then cannot a reunited Germany have the same status as France, which is a member of NATO's political structure but is outside the alliance's military one?" he said.

Such is, according to the Soviet president, one of the ways to resolve the problem, and is thereby a constructive and mutually acceptable solution based on compromise.

Really, it will occur to no one to maintain that France is a neutral state. Meanwhile, NATO actively and unreservedly opposes the "neutralisation" of Germany.

The step, suggested by the Soviet Union, opens possibilities to consolidate the positive processes that originated in Europe both in the field of disarmament and, within a broader context, the establishment of collective security structures on the continent.

In this connection, the haste, with which West German Defence Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg, in his remarks in Strasbourg on Monday, stated that the suggested formula for the participation of a reunited Germany in NATO's political structure and its non- participation in the military structure of the alliance was not "a solution sought-for", is regrettable.

What is meant apparently is that the "solution sought-for" is known in advance: A reunited Germany's full NATO membership.

However, is the West not like the character of a well-known anecdote, who was looking for a lost key not in the place where it could be found, although after some effort, but in a place where it was more convenient to look?

Western Interest in Status of Perestroyka Examined

PM2905135190 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 90 Second Edition p 6

[Article by Vitaliy Korionov under rubric "Commentator's Remarks": "Time To Play Poker?"]

[Text] A few days ago it was possible to read the following lines in the British newspaper THE GUARDIAN: "Western countries believe that a difficult 'poker game' lies in store, in the course of which the Soviet leadership should be helped to 'save face.'"

Let us say directly that the situation is not an easy one for the Soviet leadership at the present time. Neither inside the country nor in the international arena, where it is having to run up against attempts by certain forces in NATO countries to exploit the difficulties faced by the CPSU and the Soviet state in order to impose a harder line and increase the pressure on the Kremlin. Yet all the same "playing poker" is not the way in which problems of interstate relations can now be resolved. As for "saving face," here we have a manifest exaggeration. The foreign policy actions of the Soviet leadership are under the powerful spotlight of international public opinion at every moment. And the results of the Soviet-U.S. talks that have just taken place in Moscow are yet another proof of how great a stock of goodwill Moscow enjoys.

Yet only very recently there was no shortage of claims both in Washington and in the capitals of some West European countries that the process of normalization of interstate relations was reaching deadlock and that the risk of a "step backward" had arisen. And, of course, the Soviet Union was declared the source of the threat of such a step. This is why, I think, there is a logic in returning once again to an examination of the arguments of the authors of such claims.

In today's world perhaps almost everyone is convinced that Soviet perestroyka is a powerful factor in the improvement of international relations. Therefore, it is in perestroyka that people are now attempting to perceive the causes of the hold-up in Soviet-U.S. relations which came about in the early months of this year.

A recent article by Tomas Fridman [name as transliterated] in THE NEW YORK TIMES is curious. It began with the following words: "Today, more than at any time since Bush became President, a serious uncertainty exists in the administration about M.S. Gorbachev's chances of success and his ability to conclude various Soviet-U.S. agreements sought by Washington in the sphere of arms control."

Adducing various speculation about the state of affairs in the Soviet Union, the paper acknowledges at the same time that "Everyone is paying excessive attention to psychoanalysis, and is constructing far more complex theories than are warranted by what is happening in reality." And what is happening at the present time in reality, the article notes, is "the concluding phase of arms control talks, in which there is always competition over final compromises." What all this is about can be elucidated from another NEW YORK TIMES article, also published a few days ago. "The State Department is evidently bearing in mind the fact that, if the two sides do not settle some outstanding questions, then, in the event that no strategic arms treaty is signed at the summit, the fault should be placed at the door of the USSR's internal problems and not on President Bush's unwillingness to compromise," it says. "Or, on the other hand, if the two sides do reach an agreement, this will testify to the administration's immense statesmanship."

I have reproduced quite large extracts from THE NEW YORK TIMES because these articles testify how attentively the state of affairs in our country is followed in the United States, and in other Western states as well. Some do this because they long for perestroyka to fail. Others, the most perceptive, realize on the contrary that the West has an interest in the success of perestroyka no less than the Soviet people, because this success is one of the sure guarantees of European and universal peace. H.-D. Genscher was right when he said recently: "Cooperation with and aid for the Soviet Union is an investment in the future. After all a developing, democratizing, stable Soviet Union is not only an advantage for us in the political context; in the long-term perspective it is also a trading partner of unprecedented dimensions. We should not reduce everything to narrow economic terms. I believe that tomorrow's world, which must grapple with the solution of common problems, is unthinkable without the participation on an equal basis of this great country."

There is, however, still one more aspect to all this. And one of no mean importance too. If it is on the success of Soviet perestroyka that farsighted public figures in the United States and Europe place their hopes to an extremely large degree for the solution of the most complex international problems, then this only once again underlines what great responsibility we have for the course of events in the world arena.

In the world press the question currently being asked increasingly often is: "How to help Gorbachev." It is more necessary to remember always: We must help ourselves first of all. For the main burden lies on us.

USSR, CEMA Debt to West Assessed

90UF0184A Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
23 May 90 First Edition p 7

[Interview with V. Karavayev, doctor of economic sciences and associate at the Economics of the World Socialist System Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, by A. Rudenko: "Why Are We Indebted to the West?"]

[Text] **The topic of USSR foreign indebtedness to the West in freely convertible currency is now being widely discussed at the most varied levels. Studying foreign experience, above all of those countries with a similar organization of their economy, can help to solve this problem. This is also the subject of our conversation with V. Karavayev, doctor of economic sciences and associate at the Economics of the World Socialist System Institute.**

[Rudenko] Valeriy Petrovich, if you could put it in one word, is foreign indebtedness very bad or not?

[Karavayev] Did you know that Switzerland, Japan, and several other countries have no foreign debt today. It is another matter that in developed capitalist countries it, as a rule, does not put a heavy burden on the economy. Take the United States—by various calculation methods, its foreign indebtedness is between $500 and $1,000 billion. But actually, this is "active" banking money that is in constant circulation.

Overall, the burden of debt is determined not by its absolute or even relative size, but by the ability to effectively regulate it. If a country's market has not been set up and if it has no reliable financial mechanisms, even the smallest debt can place an unbearable burden on the economy.

[Rudenko] Are there objective indicators of the burden of debt?

[Karavayev] Yes, several. The amount of debt per capita is used more often than others. Professional financiers prefer to compare net indebtedness with the intensity of exports to creditor countries: the more active they are, the easier it is to control debt. Look at the table. In 1988, Poland and the GDR did not differ greatly in per capita amount of debt, but Poland appeared to be much worse off with respect to exports. For Poland, the problem of payments for credits was much more critical than for the GDR. In general, it is believed that indebtedness in excess of 100 percent of the annual exports threatens an economy with great trouble.

Foreign Indebtedness of CEMA European Member Countries in Freely Convertible Currency According to data of the UN Economic Commission for Europe

	All CEMA European Member Countries and USSR	USSR	GDR	Poland	Czechoslovakia	Hungary	Romania	Bulgaria
Net per capita indebtedness as of the end of third quarter 1989	$300	$100	$600	$900	$200	$1400	-$100	$700
Ratio of annual exports to West in 1988, in percent	11.3	42	96	435	65	288	31	178
Percentage going to service debt in 1988	8.9	3.6	7.1	38.3	3.6	18.2	5.6	10

There is also a third important indicator that characterizes "neglect" of debt, so to speak. This is the percentage of exports going towards payment of interest for credits. If we judge by this indicator, Poland has the most "neglected" debt: $2 out of every $5 dollars in Polish exports go to pay interest on foreign credits.

[Rudenko] Some 30 years ago, the socialist countries of Europe had almost no financial obligations to capitalist countries. What happened?

[Karavayev] Studying this problem led me to a curious observation: the rise in debt on the purely foreign level coincided with periods of relaxation of tension; the decline in debt coincided with complications in relations between the East and West.

Here is a result: in the early 1970s the total indebtedness of all European CEMA member countries (including the USSR) was approximately $3 billion. In 20 years it has increased to almost $100 billion.

The heart of the problem is that in conditions of the administrative-command system, currency for departments is above all a matter of prestige: if you were able to get it out of the Gosplan, then you were a strong department, and they would take you into account. But whether or not credits were used for their purpose—this was sort of a secondary aspect of the matter. Remember in the "Golden Calf" there is an amusing plot about a German engineer? A lot of money for it!—the "Hercules" Trust trust ordered. But when the engineer arrived, they did not give him the job, although they had paid correctly according to the contract. And there was no malicious intent here—it was simply that for the domestic bureaucrats a foreign engineer was a question of prestige, nothing more. Alas, in 60 years the ways of the administrative-command system in relation to using currency have not changed much. And, of course, this is not only the Soviet Union's trouble.

[Rudenko] How does the international financial situation affect the foreign indebtedness of the CEMA member countries?

[Karavayev] It is high time we break ourselves of narrow view that supposedly the worse it is for them, the better it is for us. If you construct a diagram, it becomes clear that the stagnation in the West in the early 1980s corresponded to a high level of foreign indebtedness of socialist countries (mainly due to a drop in exports); our debt curve went down as the economies in the leading capitalist countries picked up. True, the increase resumed in 1985: the "blame" here goes to the policy of perestroyka in the USSR and the processes of renovation in the European countries, which created more favorable political conditions for foreign crediting and enabled departments to "grab" a mass of loans.

[Rudenko] It is interesting to know how they were spent?

[Karavayev] Approximately one-third of the imports from capitalist countries were foodstuffs and one-third for various intermediate products (chemicals, rolled stock, and so forth), used for current production consumption. And only one-third were goods with a high degree of processing.

And the situation is the reverse with exports to capitalist countries. Even in the GDR machine building products account for only 15 percent of the exports, and in the USSR they account for 2 percent.

By comparison, machinery and equipment account for two-thirds of Japanese exports, almost half of the FRG's exports, and more than 40 percent of U.S. exports. Whereas 10 years ago the percentage of machined products in world commodity turnover was 58 percent, today it is more than 75 percent.

[Rudenko] What states extend credit to the European CEMA member states?

[Karavayev] Our creditors basically are not states, but tens and hundreds of private banks, companies, and corporations. They, naturally, are not about to make public the size of the transactions; it is a commercial secret. So, when reconstructing the geography of credits, one has to trust state statistics, and they are not made public everywhere. But it is no secret that the FRG is the principal creditor, and West European countries account for the main amounts. The United States accounts for about 10-15 percent, and Japan even less.

[Rudenko] It is sometimes necessary to pay for credits not only with money, but also with certain political concessions. To what extent does the foreign indebtedness of CEMA member countries influence their policy?

[Karavayev] I would not dramatize the situation. Of course, today the West openly gives preference to granting credit to the private sector of the economies of East European countries, but in my opinion this is not due to political considerations but purely commercial considerations—the private sector yields a return more quickly.

On the other hand, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) often link the granting of credits to fulfillment of programs for economic stabilization. The IMF, in particular, requires limiting investments and consumer demand, balancing it with the supply of goods on the domestic market, expanding exports, and decreasing the budget deficit. But, you see, these demands coincide with the objective requirements in regulating the economy and converting it to a market track, and are not contrary to the policy of countries interested in economic reform.

In general, life has shown that managing an economy on the advice of IMF experts is far from the worst method of managing it. After all, the political price of the continuation of stagnation in the national economy can turn out to be incomparably higher.

[Rudenko] A question concerning many readers: In today's situation, how much can the domestic consumer market be really filled through imports?

[Karavayev] In my view, the stumbling block is not at all the scale of purchases: it will require approximately $20 billion to eliminate the gap between commodity and monetary masses. Theoretically, such a loan could be made: we would not become totally hopeless debtors from this. It is just that I am afraid it would not solve any problems. For example, last year alone the increase in the population's monetary incomes exceeded goods turnover by 27 billion rubles. That means we would have to take out loans constantly. In addition, the same ministries and departments would sell them. The command-administrative system is unable in principle to use foreign credits. We can obtain a much greater effect from direct capital investments by western companies today.

[Rudenko] It is understandable that debts must be repaid. How urgent is this problem for CEMA countries?

[Karavayev] In any case, we should not solve this problem the way Romania did. The harsh course of full repayment of foreign debt became, without a doubt, one of the reasons for the economic devastation in the country.

The debts of Poland and Hungary are another extreme. I would not be wrong if I said that these countries did not declare bankruptcy because of the professionalism of their financiers, who were able to get more credit in a timely manner in order to pay off previous credits. But sooner or later the policy of "patching holes" exhausts one's capabilities.

As far as the USSR and Czechoslovakia are concerned, despite the initial "alarm bells," they are still controlling their foreign indebtedness. It is not easy to stay in this group, which is evidenced by the sad experience of Bulgaria which not so long ago slipped into the group of "poor" debtors.

Of course, we must improve credit relations. There is still hope for creating normal credit relations within the framework of CEMA. A number of countries (including the USSR) are faced with the critical task to transfer the state bank from governmental subordination directly to the country's parliament. This will make it possible to control foreign indebtedness considerably more effectively.

Europe Institute Director Interviewed

PM3005131590 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 May 90 Morning Edition p 5

[Interview with Vitaliy Zhurkin, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Europe Institute and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, by "our correspondent" Aleksandr Sychev under the "Viewpoint" rubric: "Europe in Changing Coordinates;" first paragraph is introduction; date and place not stated]

[Text] For a number of years the political situation in Europe has been undergoing serious changes. But it is in precisely the past few months that these processes have started to acquire unprecedented speed. The revolutions in East Europe are changing settled political guidelines which naturally raises many questions about the future of Europe as a whole. That was how our correspondent Aleksandr Sychev began his talk with Vitaliy Zhurkin, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Europe Institute and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

[Zhurkin] There is no doubt that unbelievable changes are taking place in Europe which would essentially have been impossible only a few months ago. And although scientific circles have discussed the likelihood or even inevitability of transformation in the East European countries, we continued to think in terms of large stages of time—10 or 15 years.... No one expected the development of events to be so explosive. It was a surprise both to us and to the West.

As eyewitnesses in assessing what is happening it is naturally hard for us to renounce fixed ideas and tactical calculations and often selfish emotions and to look at the development of the situation from the positions of the future.

So first of all it should be admitted that what is taking place applies **to all civilization**. A gigantic **experiment** is developing rapidly in Europe on collaboration between East and West, which could lead to a new structure built on a politically, socially, and economically different but at the same time more or less homogenous basis; lead to a new 21st century scientific and technical civilization which could quite well be not a Pacific Ocean civilization, as many people predicted only recently, but a European one. Today at least attention is indeed riveted on the Old Continent, and this is most likely not a short-term phenomenon.

European events have an undoubtedly unusual positive charge which, however, does not rule out difficulties, the emergence of nexuses or zones of destabilization, and other "inconveniences."

[Sychev] What factors of stability from the previous and customary range of factors are still preserved in Europe?

[Zhurkin] It seems to me that the fundamental factors of military-political stability, if we are speaking of East-West relations, continue to operate. We still live in the nuclear age. Thank god nuclear weapons have never been tested on the battlefield. That would be the beginning of the end for mankind. But this factor of balance between the USSR and the United States, between East and West, continues to operate in the transitional period, whose duration is still absolutely unclear.

[Sychev] At the same time the concept of stability and security, particularly in the light of recent events, has undergone serious changes. Throughout the postwar years until the early eighties we spoke of the categories of security in the purely military or military-political aspect. Meanwhile other factors were ripening to which we tried not to pay attention so that it was gradually military might alone which became the main indicator of our world position.

[Zhurkin] And now these factors have broken out and shown that security contains not only military aspects, not only the prevention of the threat of conflict, but also the economy, because the economy ensures a state's stability, political democratization and reforms, the settlement of a whole package of very complex national issues whose unresolved nature undoubtedly threatens security and stability, and, finally, man's morale, his material position, his rights, because ultimately man is the main yardstick of the state's status. All these factors today are becoming components of security. And it may be asserted with great confidence that the further we go the more this concept will be complicated.

[Sychev] Every country by virtue of its historical, political, and national interests, has its own assessments of the events taking place. It is obvious that this also fully applies to the Soviet Union.

[Zhurkin] In speaking of our assessments we must proceed primarily from the situation in the country. Because of the events in East Europe foreign policy is for the first time become the subject of a keen internal political struggle. The conservative wing, understanding perfectly the state of affairs and the inevitability of changes in East Europe, seeking to avoid responsibility for the errors of the past, is making a quite cunning appeal to public emotions and "imperial thinking" and is trying to present what is happening in East Europe as evidence of the defeat of the political course and the unsoundness of perestroyka as a whole.

In the past there were signs of such eruptions for instance in connection with the withdrawal of our troops from Afghanistan, which some people tried to interpret as a manifestation of weakness. At the time the opponents of foreign policy perestroyka could not give battle. Now they have obviously decided that East Europe gives them such an opportunity. And the situation in the country has become far more complex.

Of course, the development of the situation in East Europe gives us not only plus points, but minuses, too. It is simply that there are more of the former. As for the latter, they are part of a reality which we should have recognized long ago. The fact that Germany cannot exist divided, that reunification will be accomplished sooner or later, was something we did not deny when we said that history would resolve its future. Nonetheless we did not really believe this would be accomplished rapidly.

[Sychev] It was clear that the authoritarian and totalitarian systems erected in the East European countries were artificial and not eternal. They collapsed and we should not count now on automatic unanimity.

[Zhurkin] Of course. On the other hand, who knows how destructive these eruptions would have been had they been delayed another five to 10 years. Their destabilizing impulsiveness could have brought considerable hardships to everyone and above all to us. And, of course, the most important thing: It is better to have free and in the long term prosperous, albeit different, states on our borders than an alleged, fictitious monolith consisting of increasingly less reliable allies.

[Sychev] One of the biggest questions of building security in Europe is the future place of a united Germany in the new system of coordinates.

[Zhurkin] When such large-scale processes are developing there cannot fail to be disagreements and differences of interpretation. There is much that is close in the positions of the USSR and the leading Western states. There are differences between them. The biggest is perhaps Germany's future military-political status. Two positions have emerged on this question: The USSR is in favor of a united Germany not being a member of NATO while the West is in favor of it joining the bloc. This has become one of the most important points in the "two-plus-four" talks which have begun.

Now let's try to look into the future. It seems to me that when any country elaborates its position with regard to Germany's status it should proceed from the very important factor that in a historically brief period of time—three, five, or seven years—we shall be dealing with a new and powerful German state. About 80 million people, a powerful economic potential, an army that is by no means weak, but rather the opposite....

By that time (arguing somewhat abstractly) whether Germany is neutral, a member of NATO or the Warsaw Pact, or some other organization, it will behave independently, proceeding from its own potential. Therefore, we must assess what is being prepared—does a confrontation with this new state loom ahead or, which is more realistic, is it preparing for normal relations, which are undoubtedly 100 percent preferable.

The present Germany and all the more so a future united Germany has an enormous economic potential and it is more logical to suppose that it will choose the sphere of business, finance, and trade as the path of self-assertion. In addition both parts of the future state have firm business ties with the USSR.

Speaking of the future of Soviet-German relations as of much else, you constantly feel the inadequate development of a realistic idea of our country's national interests in the world arena. In the past national interest was proclaimed in an ideologized form: assistance for progressive regimes, the consolidation of peace, and concern—albeit rather abstract—for mankind's needs. In general we laid claim to the role of benefactors of mankind, whether it wanted it or not. In individual cases this ideologized concept (for instance in the approach toward peace and security) coincided with reality, then everything was in order. Very often it failed to accord with reality or simply contradicted it. We know very well what the result was.

So what is our national interest? In the briefest form it obviously lies in ensuring the most favorable conditions for the country's peaceful and democratic development and for the success of perestroyka. Proceeding from this premise a subject for serious thought is how to build normal relations with the future German state and what it should be induced to do so that by the year 2000 we have firm good-neighborliness and not confrontation.

[Sychev] Today the question of the future of the bloc policy has arisen again.

[Zhurkin] Several different processes are developing in the West. Speaking very cautiously they include a certain weakening of military structures, the reduction of armed forces, the renunciation of some arms systems or a reduction in their number, a trend toward the politicization of NATO and the intensification of the bloc's role as an organ for coordinating policy in the field of arms reduction and the verification of the fulfillment of agreements. At the same time under the conditions of NATO's relative "erosion" there are forces operating which are seeking to strengthen its military structure.

The "European fulcrum" is gradually strengthening in the alliance, there is a redistribution of forces, and the importance of European structures is growing. Today the United States collaborates approximately equally with all its allies. With the appearance of a new center of power NATO will inevitable have to be reformed.

As for the Warsaw Pact, since the first years of perestroyka there has been talk of its politicization. Alas, the restructuring has been carried out only slowly. Tendencies toward rejecting the past are strong in the East European society. Political emotions generated by the 40 years' history of our patronage have pushed them further away from the USSR than is dictated by their real interests.

Nonetheless the USSR will for a long time yet remain their main supplier of energy sources and raw material and a market for the sale of their goods which, crudely speaking, are often worse than Western goods but better than ours. There are also spheres of joint regional political interest which, by the logic of things, require some form of coordinated effort.

Here an exceptionally large amount depends on our country. For all our difficulties the Soviet Union has been and remains the mightiest power of the region, one of the two main nuclear powers. Will we be able to create a system of absolutely equitable relations with the East European countries? This task is easy to proclaim and hard to fulfill. But it must be fulfilled. The renewal of our political thinking should be continued.

[Sychev] And so in the present political disposition in Europe many new "parenthetic clauses" have appeared. The states are trying to consider them and to propose ideas to stabilize the situation, so to speak, in building a security system. There are many variant solutions—multinational forces, the institutionalization of the CSCE....

[Zhurkin] The term "architecture of the future Europe" is becoming increasingly fashionable. We can be pleased: After all, architecture comes from the Soviet idea of an all-European home, which is widely supported. Proposals are pouring forth from all sides. The idea of a "European confederation" comes from France, the Americans are speaking of a "united and free Europe," while the FRG is advocating a "European peaceful order."

Essentially there are no fundamental contradictions between them. They can reflect various stages of the all-European process. All are agreed, including the Germans themselves, that the unification of Germany must be harmonized with the course of the formation of an all-European security system.

European structures could consist of institutions which already exist or those which are only emerging. It would be most correct to enable all constructive ideas to be worked out and crystallized.

The process of security and cooperation in Europe which has been experiencing a period of crisis since Helsinki is now entering a flourishing period. It has grown to the point where it has become possible to speak of its institutionalization. This is a feasible path, and we must proceed along it actively, it has many merits; it is a process which already exists in reality. Enormous experience of collaboration has been accumulated. It must not be forgotten that the problem of the participation of the United States and Canada has been successfully resolved in it. It is possible—even desirable—that in future Japan and then China, if it is interested, and other countries should join it, initially as observers.

At the same time the development of mutual relations between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, still very timid, is leading to the easing of confrontation. In what way is this not an avenue toward an all-European system of security and cooperation within or outside the CSCE framework? In speaking of existing political and humanitarian structures we should pay close attention to the Council of Europe, in whose work approximately 30 countries already take part in one form or another. Finally, it could be a case of absolutely new structures connected with the CSCE or with military blocs, or, who knows, of a completely new all-European security organization.

In the economic sphere there is increasingly active talk about movement toward an all-European economic space on the basis of the EEC, the European Free Trade Association, and CEMA, and matters are moving toward the economic integration of market economies of various types. It is entirely likely that this integration will develop on the basis of the European communities, which have so far set an example of the most successful and dynamic integration process.

The postwar years have passed under conditions of the dominance of the two superpowers, although we have disowned the term, that is the United States and the Soviet Union. And for over two decades now a multipolar system has been taking shape. Now much that is new has appeared in this process: Integrated communities are playing an increasingly large part. There is nothing terrible in the fact that the role of the Soviet Union as a global power (as, indeed, of the United States, albeit in its own way and not as noticeably) is declining. We are beginning to pay more attention, as is appropriate, to internal problems and to our own more real and not ideologized national interests. In this dynamic world every state will have to constantly consider its role and find its place in a system of changing coordinates.

'Observers Roundtable' Discusses World Issues

LD2705155790

[Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1130 GMT on 27 May carries its 30-minute "International Observers at the Roundtable" program, presented this week by Gennadiy Vedenyapin, who introduces foreign political observer Boris Andrianov and Rudolf Kolchanov, deputy editor in chief of TRUD.

They begin by looking ahead to the U.S.-Soviet summit. Hopes of a successful and fruitful summit are high in the U.S. capital, as reflected in articles in its press. A warm welcome awaits President Gorbachev. Bush too, Vedenyapin notes, expressed hopes of progress on chemical, conventional, and strategic offensive weapons at his press conference in time for the summit.

Andrianov quotes Bush, interviewed by the BBC: "'I see in Mr. Gorbachev the person under whom dramatic changes in East Europe have taken place to the benefit of the freedom of the whole of humanity. I give him due credit for his efforts in perestroyka, reform, and glasnost within the Soviet Union. I am convinced,' added George Bush, 'that the majority of leaders in the West will see in Gorbachev someone with whom it is possible to speak frankly [otkrovenno] and with whom we share many principles.'"

Kolchanov continues: "People hope that this favorable atmosphere of mutual understanding will, of course, help facilitate successful talks. Whatever the case, many political observers calculate that during the forthcoming USSR-U.S. summit, it will be possible to sign protocols on controls relating to the 1974 threshold treaty and that on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes of 1976 which, to date, have not, unfortunately, been ratified. If we are talking about the documents that may be signed, then we must bear in mind too a bilateral agreement on stopping the production of and destroying chemical weapons. I would remind you that the talks have been fairly successful and a thorough and detailed monitoring procedure [protsedura kontrolya] has been developed. All in all, if the agenda featured the signing of this document alone, the future Washington summit could already quite correctly be called a disarmament summit."

Vedenyapin then moves on to Mitterand's visit to the Soviet Union this week, where a large percentage of his joint press conference with Gorbachev centered on the topic of German unification. Andryanov looks at what Gorbachev had to say about this, stressing his concern that a united Germany's membership of NATO would create a strategic imbalance in Europe that might prove a threat to other positive processes on the continent. On the positive side, Kolchanov points to recent instructions to NATO staffs to review basic tenets of the alliance's military doctrine, such as flexible response and first use of nuclear weapons, as a sign that NATO has finally recognized the need to bring the Cold War to an end. This might well help in the search for the structure of relations that would be required if a united Germany straddled the two military and political alliances.

Vedenyapin next turns to the treaty on financial, economic and social union signed this week between the GDR and FRG. After outlining some of the measures this will entail, Andryanov comments: "The GDR Constitution is gradually dying out and paragraphs from the basic law of the FRG are replacing it." Kolchanov and Vedenyapin give examples of the likely effect of the treaty, as the GDR mark loses value and prices increase for essentials like housing, water, and power. They note that spokesmen for industry and agriculture have warned of imminent bankruptcy in their sectors. Not even in the FRG is opinion united, since the Social Democrats, remarks Kolchanov, have refused to recognize the treaty in its present form. The most optimistic interpretation of the impact on the GDR, rather than the FRG, comes from a CIA report entitled "East Europe: the Long Road to Economic Prosperity" which, as reported by Andryanov, envisages unemployment and high prices as temporary problems in the transition from the ineffective command-administrative system. Economic backing from the FRG will keep these under control. Vedenyapin adds that the report also believes that the union will enable East Germany to effect economic restoration with the aid of internal German commercial and transport links destroyed after the last war.

"As you can see," concludes Andryanov, "the CIA believes in the healing potential of the market economy even though, to start with, the transition from the command-administrative system inevitably leads to certain difficulties."

The final section of the program presented by Vedenyapin is devoted to talks between the United States and the Philippines on the future of U.S. bases in the archipelago. The U.S. ambassador to the Philippines has said that the bases there are irreplaceable and, as Kolchanov elaborates, the United States approached the talks in order to discuss new conditions for maintaining its bases. For Aquino and her foreign minister, however, these are only preliminary talks without the character of official negotiations, and Aquino has said that whatever their outcome, ultimately the Philippines will be free of foreign bases. Andrianov notes Aquino's insistence that it is for Manila to make the decision on whether or not there should be U.S. bases in the Philippines and whether these correspond to the interests of the country.

Vedenyapin explains that the talks were approached in a growing spirit of mistrust as anti-American feeling grew in the Philippines, strengthened by the U.S. decision to stop paying the country compensation for using the bases in retaliation for Aquino's refusal to openly commit herself as to her real intentions. With accusations levelled at the United States for violating its obligations by suspending payments and demands for payment before talks, as Vedenyapin and Andrianov explain, it is small wonder that there is an ever greater lack of trust. Andrianov further adds that the existing agreement is not to be extended, since the Filipinos believe it was concluded on an unequal basis. The country has announced this one year before the agreement runs out, as it is obliged to do, notes Vedenyapin.

Kolchanov points out that the compensation issue has been allocated to a special joint committee. He also notes that the Philippines have demanded that before any future agreement can be worked out, the United States must demonstrate its attitude to the Philippines as a sovereign state; observers believe this means the United States must acknowledge that the bilateral agreement on the bases will come to an end next year. The Philippine cabinet, according to Andrianov, wants to use future talks to review all bilateral relations. "Those taking part in the sitting came to the conclusion that new relations with the United States should be based on principles of mutual respect and observation of both sides' sovereignty," says Andrianov, "and should embrace not only matters of the Pentagon's presence on the islands but the whole gamut of relations between the two countries, taking into account the international situation, which has changed of late." This, comments Vedenyapin, is a "crack" in the "seemingly unshakeable" U.S. military presence in the Philippines. Vedenyapin continues: "It must not be forgotten that American colonial supremacy in the islands has lasted for half a century. Signs of the beginning, if you like, of the crack have appeared in our own day, when it is becoming more evident that in present conditions American ships and planes are quite unnecessary, not only to protect the Philippines from external attack—there's no one to protect them from—but also for the defence of the region. The overall warming of our planet's international climate, which is the consequence of the new political thinking, makes U.S. military bases not only in Souteast Asia but in other regions too an anachronism. U.S. President George Bush himself said at a recent press conference that the U.S. military bases in the Philippines are not absolutely necessary to the United States and that the United States is prepared to withdraw from that country if no longer needed there." As Vedenyapin concludes, while public opinion may be right to object to U.S. bases, "only time will tell how the matter of reducing the U.S. military presence abroad will be resolved."

United States & Canada

Gorbachev Begins Visit to U.S. 30 May

Greetings Exchanged With Baker

LD3105013490 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0015 GMT 31 May 90

[TASS special correspondents report]

[Text] Washington, 31 May (TASS)—Immediately after the USSR president's arrival in Washington, an exchange of greetings took place at Andrews Air Force Base between Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. Secretary of State James Baker, who had welcomed him.

Addressing the guest, the U.S. secretary of state said:

Mr. President, Mrs. Gorbachev!

On behalf of President Bush, Mrs. Bush, and the American people, I am pleased to welcome you to Washington. Mr. President, the whole world is watching you and President Bush. Together we bear a responsibility to do away not only with the Cold War, but also with conflicts that preceded it.

In order to achieve this, we must see a unified Germany and a conciliated Europe, and we must reduce the threat of war by means of control over nuclear, chemical, and conventional weapons, as well as by means of settling regional conflicts. We also want to see further progress along the path toward democracy and glasnost in the Soviet Union.

Mr. President, since last winter the world has been looking forward to this visit and to the realization of the hopes connected with it. Let us try to justify these hopes this week.

M.S. Gorbachev said:

I thank you, Mr. Secretary of State, for your welcome and your words of hospitality. In the first moments of my stay on American soil, I convey on behalf of the peoples of the USSR the very best wishes to the citizens of the United States of America.

Great discussions with President George Bush lie ahead. Much will depend on the results of them as to how things proceed not only between you, the American people, and ourselves, but in the broader aspect, too.

There will be meetings with other political figures and with the public, and I hope just with citizens of various vocations and standings.

The special nature and significance of the current summit meeting lie first and foremost in the fact that the first major decision on reducing strategic offensive armaments is expected from it. Both sides have been working strenuously together to prepare it.

The special nature of the meeting lies in the fact that the President of the United States and I will for the first time have sufficient time, not only in an official, but also in an informal situation, one-to-one, to reflect on and discuss all questions each of us may bring up which lie within the bounds of our responsibility.

Once again, I would like to wish peace and prosperity to each American home. Thank you.

Further on Arrival

LD3105034490 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0239 GMT 31 May 90

[Report from Washington by special correspondent Andrey Ptashnikov]

[Excerpts] To be absolutely precise, the state visit by the USSR president, Comrade Gorbachev, to the United States began on 30 May at 1900 local time, which corresponds to 0300 Moscow time, that is, on 31 May. The aircraft with the legend—Soviet Union—and the USSR coat of arms landed at Andrews Air Force Base, which is situated 23 minutes from Washington. Traditionally, it is here that all honorary guests arriving in the U.S. capital are welcomed.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and the other members of the Soviet delegation who flew from Canada were welcomed by U.S. Secretary of State Baker, White House protocol chief (Reed), Soviet Ambassador to Washington Bessmertnykh, and other officials. There were no fewer than 100 journalists at the Air Force base. [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 2320 GMT on 30 May, in a brief item on Gorbachev's arrival, states that "E.A. Shevardnadze, Yu.D. Maslyukov, Ye.M. Primakov, Yu.D. Osipyan, and S.S. Shatalin, members of the Presidential Council, arrived with M.S. Gorbachev."]

Brief statements were made to them, first by Secretary of State Baker, and then by Mikhail Gorbachev. [passage omitted]

Immediately after this, Comrade Gorbachev, the members of the Soviet delegation, and those who met them, got into their cars and set off with an honorary escort to Washington. As local journalists noted, the motorcade of nearly 70 vehicles was one of the longest in the history of such meetings.

As far as the ceremony itself was concerned, it was a fairly short one and lasted only 15 minutes. According to established tradition, these are measures of protocol in which the president of the host country does not take part. That is why President Bush was not at the Air Force base. The official ceremony of the meeting between the two presidents will take place at the White House at 1800 Moscow time.

However, let us return to the Soviet delegation's arrival. As I have said already, the motorcade set off from

Andrews Air Force Base to Washington. It was welcomed on the city's streets by the people of the U.S. capital. There were not as many there as during Comrade Gorbachev's previous visit to the U.S. capital three years ago. Still, they were there. Naturally, no one summoned them to greet them; they came themselves in order to welcome the Soviet president, whom the United States sees as a man who has accomplished and is accomplishing a great deal to reduce the military threat and make people's lives safer.

So, the motorcade arrived at the Soviet Embassy. This will be our delegation's residence during the visit. A short conversation took place here between Comrade Gorbachev and U.S. Secretary of State Baker. At this point the official joint events were concluded, but the working day at the residence—I recall it was already about 2100 in Washington—had by no means ended.

Comrade Gorbachev and the other members of the Soviet delegation, together with specialists and experts, still spent quite a long time discussing the agenda of the coming talks. I can imagine that final touches and changes were being made to our position on all the questions that will be discussed.

Well, the next Soviet-U.S. summit meeting will begin in a few hours with the official ceremonial meeting with President Bush at the White House. As far as the schedule of the first day's work is concerned, I will tell you about it the next time I am on the air.

IZVESTIYA Previews Washington Summit

PM3005154190 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 May 90 Morning Edition pp 1, 6

[Report by special correspondent S. Kondrashov: "With New Hopes"]

[Text] Washington—M.S. Gorbachev's visit to North America began with Canada; but today, 30 May, Gorbachev arrives in Washington. This will be his second visit to the U.S. capital. The first took place in December 1987 and its culmination was the signing of the treaty on the elimination of medium- and short-range missiles.

At the time, after the latest spiral of antagonism in the late seventies and first half of the eighties, questions of arms control undoubtedly continued to dominate Soviet-U.S. relations. On the main question—the halving of strategic offensive arms—a task was set at the first Washington meeting which has not in fact been achieved: The signing of a treaty in the middle of 1988, when former President Reagan made a return visit to Moscow.

The treaty has not been made ready for the present meeting either: Its most important parameters and provisions will merely be read out. The new approximate deadline is the end of 1990. But now, with the present state of Soviet-U.S. relations, this is not the only thermometer measuring their temperature and health.

If we take one more look back at late 1987, the climate in relations between the two powers has improved incomparably. Summit meetings have become more or less regular, and this one will be Gorbachev's second meeting with Bush, six months after Malta. But the problems have not diminished. New ones have been added to the old. The meeting's success has been ensured by preliminary work and in Washington a number of agreements will be signed—from a radical reduction of chemical weapons to the expansion of airline communications between various cities in the two countries.

But something else interests the U.S. mass media when they publish a multitude of items about the forthcoming meeting, which will begin Thursday on the White House south lawn and include four rounds of talks in two days, two official dinners, an informal get-together at the Camp David country residence, a joint news conference, and an official sendoff ceremony on Sunday morning, after which the Soviet guest will visit Minneapolis and San Francisco.

Attention here is now riveted primarily on Soviet domestic affairs. The tone is mostly objectively calm, but it also contains alarm, sometimes perplexity and irony, and more rarely gloating. Here are the topics covered: the Muscovites' panic reaction to Ryzhkov's report on the switch to a market economy and the forthcoming increase in food prices. The television screens show pictures of angry people standing in line and empty shelves in the stores; Gorbachev's unscheduled television appeal urging people not to panic—two days before his trip, which had been planned as a world trip, returning via the Far East; the armed clashes in Armenia and their victims; and finally, Yeltsin's election as chairman of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic Supreme Soviet—as the most sensational news yesterday and today. All rounds of the voting were followed closely here.

What in our country, in accordance with an as yet unrepealed pecking order for news, is relegated to the inside pages of the newspapers grabs the reader here with banner headlines. Who should know the state of affairs in the country better than we do? But here this state of affairs is presented without sentiment, in a spare, condensed form. The information preparation fire has anticipated the most widespread question: How stable or unstable is the Soviet Union and does Gorbachev have sufficient strength to pursue a long-term foreign and domestic policy? The opinion of officials, including Bush, is that the Soviet president's positions are firm enough to do business with him and to conclude accords. The majority of observers' opinion is that the Soviet Union and its leadership are now acting "from a position of weakness" caused by numerous increasingly acute problems of perestroyka and by "the loss of East Europe," which is demonstrated most keenly by the process of the unification of Germany, for which the West and primarily the Americans want to prepare a place in NATO.

Two and one-half years ago, during Gorbachev and Reagan's Washington meeting, there was an excitement reigning here over perestroyka and its leader which tickled our vanity. We were judged according to the law of contrast—contrast with Brezhnev's times. And we were welcomed with hope and even delight. Many hopes have been realized. The "cold war" has ended and, if you single out the main aspect of that historic advance, it consists in the new Soviet political thinking, in the new foreign policy which has recognized the fruitlessness and futility of confrontation with the West.

But now we are no longer judged by the contrast with the past but by what has been done and what has not been done in recent years, by the rapidly flowering democracy and the economic chaos, the Lithuanian crisis and the unceasing conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The world is interconnected—that was one of the first truths of perestroyka. Yes, it is interconnected and our domestic problems now find an echo in our foreign policy, in particular in relations with the United States. For instance, a trade agreement which can be said to have been won through suffering and which has long been promised is now completely ready. But it is scarcely likely to be signed now in Washington inasmuch as the Supreme Soviet has not yet examined or adopted the law on the procedure for the entry and exit of Soviet citizens. The Bush administration also directly links the implementation of this agreement with Moscow's policy toward Lithuanian independence, knowing that in the present circumstances it will not get Congress' support in that regard. In addition, the reputation of the Soviet Union's creditworthiness is declining. U.S. businessmen, even when they receive all the necessary guarantees under the new agreement, will hardly risk doing business in a country where, in their view, there is no certainty as regards the future.

Many historians and observers would like to show the constructive side of the new situation. They suggest thinking in earnest about a new agenda which should replace the traditional agenda left over from the "cold war." The eminent political scientist William Hyland, chief editor of the journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS, believes that the new agenda is dictated primarily by the changed realities of Europe. He thinks that the Soviet Union has by its policy ensured the possibility of changes in East Europe. In return the USSR has the right to count on understanding and concessions from the West in hard times.

Nonetheless it is hard to expect political selflessness from American pragmatists. Hyland's greatest concern is to retain strong U.S. positions in Europe and to persuade Moscow that the end of the "cold war" in no way means renouncing a powerful U.S. military presence in Europe....

"A sober meeting"—that is how THE WALL STREET JOURNAL assesses the summit meeting that is beginning. They have always been quite sober and tough, these summit rendezvous. They have generated hopes and justified them, if the hopes were realistic. They have helped the leaders of the two powers to understand each other and to push back the threat of war. Now their task is to strengthen stability under the conditions of the rapidly changing world.

Bush Administration Ready for 'Serious Talks'

LD3005125290 Moscow TASS in English
1230 GMT 30 May 90

[By TASS correspondents Igor Borisenko and Andrey Fedayshin]

[Text] Washington, May 30 TASS—The Bush Administration is ready for serious talks with the Soviet Union during Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to the United States and regards the forthcoming summit as the continuation and intensification of the Soviet-American dialogue and as another stage to improve East-West relations on the whole, a high-ranking spokesman for the U.S Administration told journalists at a briefing in the White House today.

He said that much had changed since the Malta summit and that the important historical changes in Eastern Europe over the past six months made the current Soviet-American summit different from all the previous ones.

According to him, the restrictions according to which the Soviet-American relations have been built for 45 years are now vanishing. The problems to be discussed during the summit will include the German issue, the course of changes in the Soviet Union, aspirations of the Baltic states and the considerable reduction of the Soviet military threat to the West and the United States. This will be a serious summit on serious issues.

The administration spokesman said that several agreements—including on arms control, economy and culture—might be signed during the summit and progress in other spheres would be noted in joint statements. He added that nobody should underestimate the importance of completing agreements that had been sought for years during difficult negotiations. These agreeements are necesary for building stronger relations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

He then said that the forthcoming summit would not be held to praise the agreement that may be signed but to work intensively to remove remaining obstacles in East-West relations. He called for abandoning all thoughts about who would gain and who would lose. The main task now is to discuss the basic issues. This work will begin in an open and sincere dialogue in order to make several more steps towards rapprochement. This will be the essence of the forthcoming summit.

The Administration spokesman said he hoped that the sides would be able to settle differences and sign the strategic offensive weapons treaty. He added that the United States would work in this direction.

He also said that the U.S position as regards participation in the conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe had not changed, but mentioned that a conventional arms treaty should first be signed as a prerequisite for such a conference.

As for granting most favoured nation status in trade to the Soviet Union, the high-ranking American official said that the U.S Administration wanted to sign a new trade agreement with the Soviet Union. He pointed out that in order to exclude the Soviet Union from the Jackson-Vanik amendment, the Soviet Parliament needed to pass a new emigration law.

The U.S Administration spokesman said that the United States continued to favour the membership of a united Germany in NATO.

Progress has already been made in several business spheres. Spokeswoman for the U.S State Department Margaret Tutwiler said on Tuesday that participants in Soviet-American talks on civil aviation had initialed an agreement to expand air links between the Soviet Union and the United States. She said that an official decision taken by each of the sides would determine whether the agreement would be ready to be signed during the forthcoming summit.

This agreement increases threefold the number of air links between the two countries and considerably increases the number of tickets bought for roubles by Soviet citizens.

Specifically, that means that U.S air companies can increase the number of flights to Moscow and Leningrad and inaugurate flights to Kiev, Riga, Minsk and Tbilisi across the North Atlantic and to fly to two other Soviet cities across the Pacific Ocean.

Tutwiler said that Soviet air companies were ready to increase the number of flights to New York and Washington and will acquire new rights to fly to Chicago and Miami as well as to San Francisco and Anchorage.

As long as the rouble is non-convertible, American companies will be able to sell tickets in the Soviet Union only for hard currrency, Tutwiler said.

Bush Sees 'Horizon of Opportunity' in Summit

LD3105044390 Moscow TASS in English 0016 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] Washington May 31 TASS—U.S. President George Bush believes that his meeting with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev will open up "a new horizon, a horizon of opportunity," White House Press Secretary Marlin Fitzwater said on Wednesday.

On the two countries' road from conflict to cooperation, agreements, to be concluded on Thursday and Friday, will furnish a realistic basis for the growing and changing relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, Fitzwater said.

Agreements on the sale of grain, marine shipping, the study of oceans, the exchange of cultural information, an increase in civil aviation flights will stimulate a new level of cooperation between the two governments, Fitzwater added.

These and other agreements are aiming to promote economic reform and democratic changes in the Soviet Union, he went on to say.

On Wednesday President Bush completed preparations for the summit, considering such economic issues as the drafted agreements on trade, marine shipping, grain, investments, air services, and taxes as well as arms control issues, Fitzwater said.

Bush had a final meeting with key advisers to consider general matters, general tone and the atmosphere of the summit.

The president prepared for the summit as for a very serious one during which very specific and important agreements can be reached, the press secretary said.

Bush believes that the task now is to ensure stability and irreversibility of the process of positive changes in the world set-up. Contacts with America's allies and frank deep-going discussions with the Soviet Union are of key importance in this respect, Fitzwater said.

TASS Notes Expected Summit Topics

LD3105045390 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2259 GMT 30 May 90

[By TASS diplomatic correspondent]

[Excerpt] Moscow, 31 May (TASS)—USSR President Mikhail Gorbachev arrives on an official state visit to the United States today. During the course of the visit, Mikhail Gorbachev will hold talks with U.S. President George Bush and meet with leaders of Congress and representatives of the U.S. intelligentsia. Apart from Washington, the Soviet leader also will visit the cities of Minneapolis and San Francisco.

It is expected that within the framework of his visit a bilateral agreement on the destruction of chemical weapons, protocols to the Soviet-U.S. treaties on restricting nuclear underground tests (1974) and underground nuclear tests for peaceful purposes (1976), as well as a number of other documents will be signed.

It is possible that during the course of the current meeting the presidents of the USSR and the United States will be able to make a statement on agreement about the basic tenets of the treaty on a radical reduction of strategic offensive armaments. [passage omitted on other subjects to be discussed, previous meetings between the two leaders]

U.S. Urged Not To Exploit Gorbachev Problems

AU3105114490 Paris AFP in English 1115 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] Paris, May 31 (AFP)—Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Viktor Karpov has called on the United States not to use Moscow's "current difficulties" to win "unilaterally advantageous concessions" at the Bush-Gorbachev summit opening Thursday.

In an open letter published Thursday in the French daily LE FIGARO, Mr. Karpov wrote: "It's essential that in Soviet-American relations, we should not be guided by short-term interests to obtain unilateral advantages."

Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev arrived in Washington late Wednesday for three days of talks with his U.S. counterpart George Bush. Soon after he left Moscow earlier in the week, one of his main rivals, the radical Boris Yeltsin was elected president of the vast Russian Federation. Mr. Gorbachev also faces major economic problems and the independence issue in several republics.

Mr. Karpov believed the summit could result in important agreements on disarmament, but stressed that it would not "take place in a kind of euphoria about the future" of superpower relations and emphasized that several problems, notably German unification, called for "considerable further effort" on both sides.

New Envoy to U.S. Optimistic on Prospects

LD3005133190 Moscow TASS in English 1319 GMT 30 May 90

[By TASS special corresondents]

Washington May 30 TASS—President Bush warmly welcomed the new Soviet ambassador to the United States Aleksandr Bessmertnykh, who presented his credentials on Tuesday. Bush said the American side was happy to see him back in Washington.

Thirty years ago, Bessmertnykh was assigned to United Nations Headquarters in New York and his career has been closely linked with the United States ever since. After the presentation ceremony, Bessmertnykh told TASS: "Retrospectively this is a fantastic history of extremely difficult relations, ice-bound for decades, the occasionally thawing and then freezing cold war, a struggle against stereotypes and a history of tremendously dynamic relations."

"In general," Bessmertnykh said, "The development of Soviet-American relations deserves special analysis and we shall definitely return to this subject. A few words about the credentials presentation ceremony. I think it is interesting. Formerly it was held in a strictly official atmosphere in the President's oval cabinet. Now it is marked by a special, cordial and homely atmosphere.

"The ceremony is attended by the President's wife and the ambassador's family. We talked to the President, while the ladies had tea and Barbara showed my wife around the White House. There is reason to believe this very warm atmosphere of official receptions was something new brought to the White House by the Bush family. There is also every reason to believe that it was a result of the Soviet-American summit meeting off Malta."

"What did we talk about with the President?" Bessmertnykh continued. "Primarily about President Gorbachev's visit, of course. I could see that the American leadership was preparing carefully for the forthcoming summit and is expecting good results from it. The Americans have shown much interest in President Gorbachev's wish to visit Minneapolis and San Francisco.

"But not only the people of those two towns are preparing for the visit. Businessmen from other parts of the mid-west and the west coast are showing interest in the meetings there. Applications for participation in them are being received from all over the country even in the few hours left before the Soviet president's arrival in the United States. In the opinion of Americans, the present Soviet-American political dialogue is marked also by a realistic and pragmatic programme." "We spoke with the President about the problems that will be discussed during the visit, about conceptual problems and concrete spheres of cooperation," Bessmertnykh noted. "The talk touched on the present state of Soviet-American relations and on prospects for their development."

"We are now nearing a very responsible stage in our relations," Bessmertnykh stressed. "Nobody in the world doubts the progress achieved in Soviet-American dialogue on arms reduction. Today it is high time to consider the future of our relations, to give a thought to their future development. And I was very glad to hear from the U.S. President that the White House is actively considering these questions, just as we are doing it."

"I believe my arrival in the United States coincided with a very promising and by no means simple period," Bessmertnykh said. "It is a time of huge potential, which should be materialised. In short, we are looking forward to hard work. I felt this again today, when I returned from the embassy after presenting my credentials."

Asked about his main tasks, Bessmertnykh said: "Primarily, it is my duty to furnish objective information. The Soviet leadership cannot shape its international policy without objective, exact and prompt information from its ambassadors. I foresee several reforms in the work of our embassy.

"I believe it is necessary to concentrate on analytical work, on the study of everything happening in this country and, through it, all over the world. I want to invite scientists to work here. I believe the style of diplomatic work itself must be altered and focused on contacts with the people of this country, which cannot be disliked."

Reportage on Gorbachev Visit to Canada

Gorbachev Arrival Speech

LD2905173490 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1623 GMT 29 May 90

[Speech by Mikhail Gorbachev at arrival ceremony in Ottawa—live]

[Text] Mr. Governor-general, Mr. Prime Minister,

Thank you for this welcome. I extend my sincere greetings to our close neighbor, the people of Canada, for whom we in the Soviet Union have long felt affinity and respect.

I have warm memories of my first visit to your country and I remember the Canadians' cordiality and hospitality.

Our visit to Canada is a new step in Soviet-Canadian dialogue. We shall continue an exchange of views with Prime Minister Mulroney and members of the Canadian Government on all aspects of our bilateral relations and the European process and on topical problems of the world situation.

Stormy changes are taking place in the world. Especially needed now are contact and trust between politicians, countries, and peoples. Canada was our ally in war. And now we want to be partners with Canada, jointly with others, in building the present-day European home, not to mention the Arctic for which our countries bear a special responsibility to the world community.

It is our hope that this Soviet-Canadian summit will bring us to a new level of interaction, something which is very much needed now.

I hope that this visit will be useful both for you and for us. I wish peace and prosperity to the citizens of Ottawa and to all Canadians.

Once again thank you very much for your hospitality and this welcome you have accorded us. [applause]

Journalists Question Gorbachev

LD3005233690 Moscow TASS in English 2253 GMT 30 May 90

[By TASS Correspondents Valentin Vasilets, Yuriy Kirilchenko, and Andrey Sitov]

[Text] Ottawa May 31 TASS—The second day of Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's state visit to Canada on Wednesday began with a ceremony in downtown Ottawa. Gorbachev laid a wreath at the national military memorial on Parliament Hill. The memorial was erected in memory of Canadians who died in two world wars.

At the close of the ceremony Gorbachev approached the throng around the square to respond to greetings and exchange handshakes.

Then the motorcade headed for Parliament where the Soviet president and Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney had a one-to-one meeting lasting for more than two hours.

The two leaders discussed major matters concerning Soviet-Canadian relations and world politics. They stated proximity and even coincidence of the Soviet Union's and Canada's positions in many fields.

The Soviet president planted a young tree in the park surrounding the Rideau Hall. The tree became the symbol of the future strengthening of relations between the two nations.

The planting ceremony was attended by Canada's Governor-General Ramon Hnatyshyn. Journalists who covered the Soviet-Canadian summit were also invited. They availed themselves of the opportunity to ask Gorbachev some questions.

Question: Mr. Gorbachev, when do you expect to return to find out how this tree grows?

Answer: As soon as possible.

Question: How wide is the range of proposals you are carrying with you to Washington for the summit meeting with President Bush?

Answer: Not wider than the American President's.

Question: Could you share some of your proposals with us?

Answer: Well, everything is already known. They were already described by President Bush and me. We worked a good deal and made many steps towards each other. I think that we shall make some final steps for many agreements to be crowned with good results, including accords concerning strategic offensive arms.

But there is something, perhaps, I still would like to emphasise. The changing world will be the central subject for discussion at the forthcoming talks. You and we have not yet witnessed such fundamental changes. Therefore it is essential to succeed in balancing distant goals and present-day concerns and problems.

Gorbachev, Mulroney Meet

LD3005224990 Moscow TASS in English 2238 GMT 30 May 90

[By TASS correspondents Valentin Vasilets, Yuriy Kirilchenko, and Andrey Sitov]

[Text] Ottawa May 31 TASS—The central event of Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's visit here was a one-to-one meeting between him and Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney.

During the meeting, which continued for more than two hours, they stated a direct connection between the first Soviet-Canadian summit in Moscow last year and this one, and a successful development of relations between the two countries on the principles which received a detailed substantiation in the joint political declaration last year.

This conclusion was confirmed by the comparison of the two sides' positions on major matters concerning bilateral relations and international problems. Such comparison was made independently by each side on the eve of the visit.

Informing each other of this, Gorbachev and Mulroney found that the positions were close and even coincided on many points.

This is an illustration of the growing mutual understanding and trust that is particularly valuable and essential during the current turning point of world development, Gorbachev said.

Much attention during the conversation was devoted to European problems within the context of the fact that the Soviet Union and Canada were World War Two allies. Later on they were divided, just as the entire West and East, by decades of confrontation, recriminations, the arms race, and abnormal forms of contacts.

"We lived through a difficult period, following diverging courses," Gorbachev said. "Only now due to perestroyka and new thinking has it become possible to get closer together, relying on growing awareness of the integrated nature of civilisation. This sound process is the main one while all others, although very important, too, are of subordinated nature."

"It is from these positions that we approach the external aspects of German reunification," Gorbachev said. "It is necessary to find such a version which, even if it does not suit to some extent the one or the other side, would not upset the strategic balance, would take into account concerns, and rule out suspicions. Such is the choice."

"Therefore a striving to prove that reunited Germany's NATO membership will not be of detriment to the Soviet Union—and the Canadian prime minister also tried to do this—is not convincing.

"The very fact that insistence is made on only this version is already suspicious. The Soviet Union believes that the discussion of the external aspects of German unification is not yet over while NATO countries proceed from the assumption that it has already been completed. Such an approach is at variance with the world's main positive trend which presupposes the building of trust."

The Soviet president and the Canadian prime minister discussed some matters pertaining to bilateral trade and economic contacts, especially those concerning food, and Canada's participation in the implementation of big economic projects, specifically the reconstruction of Leningrad.

Gorbachev invited Brian Mulroney to visit the Soviet Union again.

The Soviet president regarded favourably Mulroney's suggestion that he participate in the world summit for children.

Gorbachev Meets Trudeau, Others

LD3005161890 Moscow TASS in English 1548 GMT 30 May 90

[By TASS special correspondents]

[Text] Ottawa May 30 TASS—President Mikhail Gorbachev, now on a state visit here, today received Jeanne Sauve, an ex-governor- general of Canada.

Their brief talk concerned the importance of Soviet-Canadian relations, perestroyka in the Soviet Union, and the salutary impact of military detente on economic development.

Sauve told Gorbachev about the plans of the fund to prepare young people for political activity, headed by her. She said she hoped representatives of Soviet youth would also take part in it.

Gorbachev's conversation with former Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau covered problems of world development and the rapprochement of differing societies while preserving commitment to one's own ideals.

The talk also concerned the difficulties of Soviet perestroyka, linked with outdated thinking, the need for learning to use freedom, which presupposes responsibility, legal and political culture.

Gorbachev's meeting with former Canadian Agriculture Minister Eugene Whelan was a meeting of old friends. Gorbachev had once met him in the Soviet Union. Whelan accompanied Gorbachev during his previous visit to Canada. They renewed their acquaintance, discussing agriculture in their countries, cooperation in this field, and touching on the influence of the American agricultural policy on Canada.

A conversation with John Edward Broadbent, former leader of the New Democratic Party and now president of the International Human Rights Centre, dealt with the drastic changes in Soviet society and their importance to the rest of the world.

They underlined the importance of the correct understanding of its essence and meaning, stressing that policy vis-a-vis the USSR should be built exactly on this understanding.

De Hamilton, head of the Canadian Marathon for Global Peace, a public organisation, presented Gorbachev with numerous documents about its activity, first and foremost, within the framework of the "Canadian Peace Messages to Gorbachev" initiative.

Sri Chinmoy, who heads one of the international governmental organisations at the United Nations, of which the "Canadian Marathon" is a division, took part in the conversation.

Gorbachev Talks With Citizens

LD3005105990 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0830 GMT 30 May 90

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Raisa Maksimovna Gorbacheva have acquainted themselves with the sights of Ottawa. The Canadian capital is justifiably considered one of the most beautiful cities in the world. Another of its features is its abundant greenery and amazingly fresh air. [video shows Gorbachevs walking with officials]

There is a pedestrian zone in the center of Ottawa, something like our Arbat. The convoy made a stop beside it. Ottawa citizens had been long awaiting Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev there. [video shows Gorbachev emerging from black limousine, surrounded by public and bodyguards; he shakes hands with members of public]

[Begin recording] [Gorbachev] You know, I think we have arrived at a point where everyone has felt that we may be in a very difficult situation. And it doesn't matter what country we live in or to what god we pray. We are all people, after all. We are living in the present day. We must think about how we are to live. And it turns out that it was worthwhile saying simple words that people could understand. [applause, cheers]

I made an important proposal to your governor general. Everyone living in Canada and breathing this oxygen should be taxed. [laughter] You have a lot of taxes, don't you? When I was in Canada in 1983 I travelled a lot. I gained a very good impression of the country.

[Person in crowd, in French, translated into Russin by interpreter] Are you going to Quebec?

[Gorbachev] I know what Quebec is.

[Person in crowd in French] Courage!

[Person in crowd, in English, translated into Russian by interpreter] Do you expect changes in Russia to affect Vietnam?

[Gorbachev] I think the whole world is changing.

[Same person] But does it have a great influence on Vietnam, because of being backed by China right now?

[Gorbachev] You know what? All countries are changing and will continue to change. And those who think that only the Soviet Union should change—and often think that it should change as some people would like it to—are not serious. The world is changing. We are all changing. But to demand that all countries should change like the Soviet Union, China, the United States, or Canada is unacceptable. Every country will change in its own way. The one thing that I am convinced of is that, with all the diversity, everyone has the aspiration to turn towards cooperation, to move away from confrontation towards exchanges and cooperation. This is already happening. And when I spoke of this five years ago people thought it was an illusion. It turns out that it is not. People are tired of tension. The pace of life is very harsh for everyone—the arms race, ecological disaster. And at this time quarrels are impermissible in our common home, putting it simply. You see, I can't read a lecture on the street as if from a lectern. [end recording]

Gorbachev on Talks With Mulroney

LD3005124990 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0830 GMT 30 May 90

[Correspondent Yuriy Rostov video report from Ottawa; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Rostov] The agenda for Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's stay in Canada is very intensive. There is the meeting at Canadian Governor General Ramon Hnatyshyn's residence. He represents the Queen of England, who is the nominal head of the Canadian state. Prior to the talks with the governor general, journalists expressed interest in how the preceding meeting had gone with the prime minister. [video shows residence, Gorbachev, Raisa, Hnatyshyn and wife posing for photographers; voice of interpreter comes in]

[Interpreter] Not really, we just had a friendly, nice lunch together.

[Gorbachev] We were talking about the present times, and got so carried away that we nearly lost track of the schedule, that too. We decided that we could continue tomorrow, already tomorrow.

[Unidentified journalist in Russian] Did you discuss any questions of substance?

[Gorbachev] Yes, I think that was actually the way the conversation was, of substance, and the task is everything that will stem from this. In general, I found my partner, Mr. Mulroney, a well-disposed, serious man, and I am too. I can probably already say that there is a certain kind of relationship, which permits us to reach, without difficulties, a discussion on major issues. I hope that you will have enough pictures.

[Hnatsyshyn] Well, thank you very much, and I guess that's it.

[Gorbachev] Thank you very much. [video shows party leaving the room]

Maslyukov, Primakov Meet Businessmen

LD3005105490 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0830 GMT 30 May 90

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] At the Hotel Chateau Laurier, where the other members of the delegation are staying, another meeting was held. Members of the Presidential Council—comrades Maslyukov, Primakov, Shatalin and Osipyan—who are accompanying Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, conversed with representatives of Canadian business circles, with those who have an interest in the further development of economic cooperation between our countries. Among them is (Albert Reichman), the well-known businessman and chairman of the Soviet-Canadian Business Council. Jacob Epp, minister of energy, mines and resources took part in the meeting.

Shevardnadze, Clark Meet Newsmen

LD3005142590 oscow TASS in English 1356 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] Ottawa May 30 TASS—Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and his Canadian counterpart Joseph Clark had two rounds of talks in the course of President Gorbachev's state visit to Canada. They held a joint press conference today after the negotiations.

The ministers told journalists about the problems they discussed. They said the talks revealed both differences and similar approaches and views. This refers to the European process, the formation of an all-European security structure, the acceleration of the Vienna talks and some other key European issues.

Then the ministers answered questions. They both admitted that there were still differences between the USSR and Canada on the military-political status of a united Germany. "Solutions must be sought," Shevardnadze said, "which would meet the interests of the German nation, the interests of the West and of Eastern Europe and, naturally, of the Soviet Union."

Asked about the possibility of all the European nations joining NATO, Shevardnadze said: "there is such a version and it is perfectly legitimate. Let's discuss it. There is also another version, namely of inviting a united Germany to join the Warsaw Treaty Organisation".

Clark was asked about the discussion of the Lithuanian situation. "We realise the delicacy of the Lithuanian issue for the Soviet Union," he said, "and we sincerely hope it will be settled by political means ... Canada was reassured by the talk between Lithuanian Prime Minister Prunskiene and President Gorbachev and hopes it will help solve the problem through negotiations."

Journalists asked Shevardnadze's view on Yeltsin's election as president of the Russian Supreme Soviet and the recent clashes in Armenia.

"I don't think Yeltsin's election is anything extraordinary," Shevardnadze said. "We cannot be surprised by such things in conditions of democracy and glasnost and in the light of the processes now occuring in the Soviet Union. We respect the will of Russia's deputies." As to the events in Armenia, Shevardnadze described them as "tragic." "However," he stressed, "we shall do everything possible not to use force. This is our principle."

Gorbachev, Mulroney Hold Joint News Conference

LD3105022690 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] Dear listeners, you are the first to learn the news about the visit of our president to the American Continent. In our previous edition, we reported that his visit to Canada had ended. Before the Soviet delegation's take-off from Ottawa, a joint press conference was held by Brian Mulroney and Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. Speaking to journalists, this is what Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said, among other things:

[Begin Gorbachev recording] I wish to say that I am satisfied with this meeting for many reasons. I will list only a few. First of all, I link this visit directly with a continuation of the dialogue that began during Mr. Mulroney's latest visit to Moscow, where both a political declaration and a number of important agreements were signed. These have actually created political and legal preconditions for our Soviet-Canadian cooperation to develop and to assume the dynamism that meets the requirements of the times. That is the first thing.

Second, whether we want it or not, no international meeting, especially on the scale of a Soviet-Canadian meeting, can now evade the issues with which the world is concerned and which worry us all. All of us can feel that we have entered a crucial, and perhaps even a decisive stage in international relations when we must be very careful, responsible, and deliberate in adopting decisions. I know from the experience of our perestroyka how bad it can be and what consequences arise when an ordinary flow of logical and political thought is interrupted. What I have in mind is that it is always a normal thing to think something over and to discuss it, and then to adopt a decision.

In our country, in the process of perestroyka, special cases occur when one first makes a decision and then begins to consider what has already been decided. If you ask me, that is the origin of all our difficulties. In our present situation now, when we are standing on the threshold of adopting major decisions in our common interests—and we wish these decisions to be well thought-out, and we wish them to be useful to all of us—a responsible dialogue is very much required. Moreover, the world is changing so rapidly that the dialogue must assume and have absolutely different dynamism. From this point of view, these are at least the reasons why I place high value on it.

Finally, the reason I also value very highly our conversation with the Canadian prime minister is my forthcoming visit to the United States and the summit meeting with President Bush. I think I do not need to tell you about the forthcoming talks with the U.S. President. It is clear that they are important, both for bilateral relations and for the whole range of international problems. From this viewpoint my meeting and the talks with the Canadian prime minister have been useful. These are at least the reasons why I attach great importance to the visit that has taken place.

I think we have managed to deepen our dialogue, and I have become convinced once again that the atmosphere of friendship and trust that is being shaped and strengthened in our relations and the personal contacts that are becoming of a regular and stable nature enable us to discuss any question quite openly, directly, and thoroughly. Indeed, we have managed to discuss bilateral relations with regard to the fact that what we agreed in Moscow should not lose its momentum. That was important, considering that as we held our conversations, our foreign ministers also had a dialogue at the same time.

I am acompanied here by Comrade Maslyukov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and member of the Presidential Council. He, too, has had the opportunity to discuss economic problems, and all the other comrades—my delegation colleagues--had thorough conversations.

Over the past two days, we have had the opportunity to discuss a great deal, and I am satisfied with this visit. It was brief, but very full, and I would class it as a very important event in world politics.

Once again, I have had a chance to meet Canadians as much as the situation and time permitted. I am very pleased with this direct contact and conversation. I think we are growing closer. We are neighbors, but neighbors can just live next to one another, or they can cooperate and have a desire to develop this cooperation and to conduct exchanges. It seems to me that that is the phase our countries have entered. I am satisfied. [applause]

Finally, addressing the people of Canada, I would like to express my sincere feelings to them for their hospitality, friendliness, and openness with which all my colleagues, Raisa Maksimovna, and I have been received during these brief two days. We have felt this warmth and are cordially thankful. Canadians can rely on the Soviet people's friendship and cooperation. Good-bye. [applause] [end recording]

Gorbachev Assesses Visit

LD3005234190 Moscow TASS in English 2309 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] Ottawa May 31 TASS—Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, who stayed here on a two-day state visit, left Canada for the United States today.

Speaking at a joint news conference before departure, Gorbachev and Canadian Prime Minister Mulroney said that during the talks in Ottawa they discussed many international problems and first of all the situation in Europe within the context of German unification process. Major matters concerning Soviet-Canadian relations were also discussed.

The Soviet president highly appreciated the talks and referred to them as "very useful" ones that made it possible to deepen the dialogue. He described the visit to Canada as an important event in international politics.

Apart from contacts with the country's leadership, Gorbachev's stay in Canada was full of meetings with representatives of public and business circles.

Soviet-Canadian cooperation, including that in the European process and at the United Nations, was praised during the meeting between the Soviet president and Canada's Governor-General Ramon Hnatyshyn. They expressed confidence that this cooperation will continue to successfully develop, which is particularly important in the current international situation.

Expressing the sentiments of all Canadians, the governor-general wished Soviet people successes in implementing the ideas of perestroyka.

Within the framework of the Soviet president's visit to Canada, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and Canadian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Joe Clark had two meetings in Ottawa.

They considered in detail international problems with emphasis on the situation in Europe. They discussed in particular the building of German unity, reaffirming mutual desire to expedite the Vienna talks on reducing conventional arms in Europe and also touched upon matters concerning a Middle East settlement problem, the situation in Central America and in Africa's south.

Shevardnadze acquainted his counterpart with the agenda of the forthcoming Soviet-American summit in Washington with emphasis on disarmament issues. Clark wished the summit a great success.

The Soviet side reaffirmed invitation to Joe Clark to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union this year.

Mulroney Sees Improved Relations

LD3105025790 Moscow TASS in English 0228 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] Ottawa May 31 TASS—Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Canada was very important from the viewpoint of both bilateral relations and international politics, Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney told a joint news conference on Thursday before Gorbachev's departure for the United States.

Mulroney voiced an opinion that relations between Canada and the Soviet Union became considerably improved as a result of the visit.

The German question and the role of NATO in the situation that has developed on the European Continent figured importantly during the talks, Mulroney said. The exchange of views was deep and constructive, he added.

Gorbachev expressed satisfaction with the results of the visit. "I attach much importance to this visit," he said.

"It seems to me that we have been able to deepen our dialogue and I saw once again that the well-wishing and trustful atmosphere which is taking shape and growing stronger in our relations and the personal contacts that become regular and steady make it possibly to discuss any issues openly, directly and thoroughly."

The visit was brief but very substantive, Gorbachev went to say. "I would reckon it among very important events of world politics."

In answer to a question about the situation in the Baltic republics, in Lithuania in particular, the president of the USSR said that the Lithuanian parliament when adopting a declaration of independence did not take into account a number of serious problems, including the fact that about 800,000 citizens of non-Lithuanian nationalities now live in the republic.

In a period when the federation has entered a phase of deep transformations, adventurists have turned up at the head of the republic, Gorbachev said.

He recalled that he as the president of the Soviet Union has a mandate from the Congress of USSR People's Deputies to restore constitutional order. Possible steps do not rule out "the use of the most extreme methods" but the leadership of the country wants "to avoid that," the Soviet president emphasised. Touching upon the German question, Gorbachev said that it is essential to find such a version of a solution to the German question which would strengthen and promote positive processes on the European Continent.

Speaking of prospects for the disarmament process in the light of the forthcoming Soviet-American summit, he said that the Soviet Union and the United States were close to cardinal measures to eliminate chemical weapons and made "great progress" as regards a 50 percent cut in strategic offensive arms.

Gorbachev Seen Off by Mulroney, Others

LD3005225890 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2140 GMT 30 May 90

[By TASS correspondents Valentin Vasiliets, Yuriy Kirilchenko, and Andrey Shitov]

[Text] Ottawa, 31 May (TASS)—M.S. Gorbachev, USSR president, and those officials accompanying him have left Canada for the United States after completing a two-day state visit made at the invitation of the Canadian Government.

Ramon Hnatyshin, Canadian governor general; Prime Minister Brian Mulroney; and other officials saw off the Soviet guests at the aircraft on the "Aplands" airbase near Ottawa. A.A. Rodinov, USSR ambassador to Canada, was among the seeing-off party.

China

Laptev Meets Chinese Economic Delegation

LD2805223990 Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 28 May 90

[Text] Moscow May 28 TASS—The Soviet Union's and China's common problems involved in transition to a market economy were the focus of attention during today's meeting between Ivan Laptev, chairman of the Soviet parliament's Council of the Union, and a delegation of the financial and economic commission of China's National People's Congress.

The delegation is headed by commission Deputy Chairman Yang Po. Big changes in the political, economic and other fields are characteristic of the present stage of the two countries' development, Yang Po said. In this connection he pointed to the important role of deeper contacts between the Soviet and Chinese parliaments.

"We are tackling tasks that our generation has not yet encountered," Laptev said. "This is why the world's entire experience is of value to us. But the experience of China, which has already partially resolved problems that are similar to ours, are of particular interest."

Laptev voiced great interest in the elaboration of legal acts concerning bankruptcy. They will be inevitable needed during transition to a regulated market economy, he said. Besides, serious problems connected with social guarantees are also arising. The state cannot leave the workers of a bankrupt enterpries at the mercy of fate, he added.

The leader of the Chinese delegation conveyed an invitation to the Planning, Budgetary and Financial Commission of the Soviet parliament's Council of the Union to pay a visit to China. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

The Chinese guests have been staying in the Soviet Union for a week now. Over the period they visited Kiev and Leningrad and met their counterparts from the Soviet parliament.

Besides, they familiarized themselves with the work of a number of Soviet ministries and departments and toured agricultural and industrial enterprises.

USSR, PRC Meet on Use of Water Resources

OW2005234090 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1200 GMT 19 May 90

[From the "News" program]

[Text] A routine meeting of the Soviet-Chinese committee for the comprehensive exploitation of the water resources of the Ergun He and Amur River in the border area was held in Moscow. The committee was established a few years ago to guide the common work in this sphere. Experts of both countries have drawn up plan to utilize these two rivers. The committee can help solve many questions, including guaranteeing the safe navigation of vessels and increasing the fish reserve.

Moscow on Development of Sino-Soviet Relations

OW2805081190 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1100 GMT 21 May 90

[Article by station observer Alekeseyev; from the "Commentary" program]

[Text] While talking with an IZVESTIYA reporter several days ago, Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze said: Sino-Soviet relations have been developing actively since Gorbachev's visit to China last May. Chinese officals and news media also share the same view. Here is an article written by station observer Alekeseyev.

Dear listeners, I would like to invite you to make an historical review first. Those a little advanced in age must still remember the closeness of Sino-Soviet relations in the 1950's. It seemed that nothing in the world could shake the two countries' relations. In fact, the relationship at that time was described as "unbreakable." However, Sino-Soviet relations in the 1950's were established on grounds that made impossible the building of solid and reliable ties.

First of all, there was total uniformity in the positions and views of both the PRC and the USSR. This uniformity was considered neccesary and a product of a common ideology. When there were discrepancies in the positions of both countries, Moscow and Beijing beleived it was the result of a mistaken ideology on the part of the other party. This phenomenon, as a result, led to a deterioration in relations between the two countries.

Fortunately, we have learned some lessons over the past years. Both countries have come to realize that their bilateral relations should not be influenced by their ideologies. I believe this is a major principle. It means that both parties will no longer consider discrepancies in their ideologies as factors affecting the principle of maintaining good-neighborhly relations. Yes, both countries have expressed different opinions on many events and situations since last year's summit meeting. We should understand that it is quite natural for us to have different opinions on domestic and foreign policies. It will be very difficult for us to find two countries in the world that share exactly the same position and viewpoint.

Respecting the judgment of another party on various issues and its independence in choosing its direction for development is a foundation for safeguarding the stable development of Sino-Soviet relations at the present stage. This completely accords with the principle of noninterference in each other's internal affairs, one of the five principles which dominate Sino-Soviet relations.

Northeast Asia

Gorbachev Schedulet To Meet No Tae-u in U.S.

OW3105003090 Tokyo Radio NHK in Japanese 2200 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] It is certain that Soviet President Gorbachev and ROK President No Tae-u will hold summit talks for the first time early next month on the west coast of the United States.

According to U.S. Government officials on 30 May, President Gorbachev will reportedly meet with President No during his visit to San Francisco on 4 June after the U.S.-Soviet summit with President Bush in Washington.

President No Tae-u is scheduled to visit Washington afterward and meet with U.S. President Bush on 6 and 7 June.

Commenting on this, Mr. Falin, chief of the CPSU International Department, who is accompanying President Gorbachev, said: I have heard about the summit talks with President No Tae-u. The question is whether or not the schedule can be adjusted, but I will not rule out the possibility.

ROK Ambassador to Washington Pak Tong-chin said that a further expansion of bilateral relations is the purpose of the talks, but it is too early yet to make an official announcement. He thus steered clear of making a definate confirmation. According to South Korean sources in Washington, this is because one or two details remain to be worked out.

Frolov Meets With Japanese Premier Kaifu

PM2805085990 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 90 Second Edition p 6

[Dispatch by special correspondents S. Kolesnikov and I. Latyshev: "Building Road From Both Sides"]

[Text] Tokyo, 25 May—Relations between two countries take shape in various ways. Sometimes they advance as though they were on an even track but in other cases they constantly get stuck in the potholes left by the difficult past. It is in precisely this complicated way that Soviet-Japanese relations have been developing throughout the postwar years. Many obstacles remain on the path of improving our mutual relations to this day. That is borne out by the very fact that there is no peace treaty between our countries. And that is 45 years after the end of World War II.

Naturally, this question arose in virtually every conversation between I.T. Frolov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chief editor of PRAVDA, and representatives of various strata of Japanese society. During an interview with I.T. Frolov broadcast today on one of the capital's main television channels, Katsuyesi Kobayasi [name as transliterated], the popular announcer of the "TV Asahi" program, emphasized the difficulties in the development of Japanese-Soviet relations.

Indeed, in speaking of the need for the speediest conclusion of a peace treaty between the two countries, people here often try to make the success of dialogue directly dependent on some preliminary conditions and to link the prospect of the development of good-neighborly relations with unjustified territorial claims. But the normal talks process will not tolerate tough preliminary conditions, I.T. Frolov noted. This does not help us to emerge from a closed circle, does not promote fruitful discussion on such complex problems affecting both national feelings and historical memory. To make headway we must ourselves build a road and go halfway toward each other, overcoming obstacles and eliminating barriers on this path. In other words, it is important to see the main aim—the improvement of relations—and not to absolutize any individual problems whatsoever.

The need for a realistic approach toward the development of relations between the USSR and Japan was also discussed during I.T. Frolov's talk today with Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, who received the CPSU Central Committee secretary and chief editor of PRAVDA in his official residence. The Soviet guest conveyed to the prime minister and Japanese people wishes for good-neighborliness and prosperity from USSR President M.S. Gorbachev.

T. Kaifu expressed the hope that during perestroyka in the Soviet Union the difficulties attending the economic reform and the solution of interethnic problems will be successfully overcome. He assessed highly the favorable advances taking place in the international arena thanks to the efforts of the USSR and the United States, which are seeking to overcome the legacy of the "cold war." The prime minister stressed that M.S. Gorbachev's visit to Japan next year should serve as an incentive to "the balanced expansion" of bilateral relations.

This optimism is to all appearances based on a realistic foundation. There are good prerequisites for the further development of Soviet-Japanese relations. This was reaffirmed by the meetings in Tokyo.

Near East & South Asia

Reportage on Arab League Summit Held in Baghdad

PLO Lauds Soviet Stance

LD2805131890 Moscow TASS in English 1224 GMT 28 May 90

[By TASS correspondent Aleksandr Bolmatov]

[Text] Baghdad May 28 TASS—Heads of Arab states and governments gathered for a summit here today to discuss the situation in the Arab world, changes in the international arena, the Palestinian conflict, Jewish emigration and Iran-Iraq relations.

They will also discuss ways to strengthen Arab solidarity in the face of mounting threats to Iraq, Libya and Jordan.

The leaders of Syria and Lebanon are not present.

The meeting was called at the initiative of PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat.

On the eve of the event, Arab foreign ministers met to finalise its agenda.

Palestinian Foreign Minister Faruq Qaddumi told reporters that the Soviet Union is demonstrating a friendly approach towards the Palestinian problem.

Moscow Views Summit, Mideast Policy

LD2805131990 Moscow World Service in English 1110 GMT 28 May 90

[Excerpts] The heads of government and state from Arab League countries are convening for a summit in Baghdad. Aleksandr Pogodin comments. [passage omitted]

It is known that the agenda of the summit includes issues directly related to the Soviet stand on the Middle East, primarily to the settlement of immigrants from the USSR in the occupied Arab territories. Sometimes there are allegations to the effect that the USSR has altered its attitude to the situation in the Middle East. There have also been attempts to cast doubt on the Soviet support for the just Arab cause, including that of the Palestinian people.

As for the general Soviet attitude to the Middle East problem, it is based on recognizing the need to ensure a turn towards peace and stability in the region, towards normal relations between the local nations. This means to guarantee equal security and equal rights for all who live there and, first of all, create conditions for exercising the Palestinian people's rights to self-determination.

The USSR supports the peaceful intifadah precisely because it symbolizes the Palestinian people's resolve to decide their destiny on their own. [passage omitted]

Naturally, the Soviet Union has always objected to all actions hindering the realization of the Palestinian people's expectations. This also relates to the problem of settling immigrants from the USSR in the occupied territories. Considering such actions as encroachment on the Palestinian people's rights, Moscow has persistently sought to induce the Israeli leaders to give up their schemes. The USSR strongly stands for the adoption by the Security Council of a resolution that will oblige Israel to comply with international legal norms. [passage omitted]

As Moscow see it, two factors are required to ensure success for the just Arab cause—their own unity and coordinated actions plus their understanding of the invariably friendly attitude on the part of the Soviet Union.

Summit Criticizes Israel, U.S.

LD3005200790 Moscow TASS in English
1942 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] Baghdad May 30 TASS—An extraordinary Arab summit ended here today. A final resolution of Arab countries read out by Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi strongly criticised the policy pursued by Israel and pointed out that the Israeli leadership is following the course of aggression, terrorism and expansionism. The resolution holds the United States primarily responsible for this, as it provides Israel with military means, financial help and political cover.

The resolution said that it was illegal to build Israeli settlements on occupied Arab lands and urged the U.N. to work out an international mechanism to monitor and expose Israeli activity in this sphere. The world community should take upon itself the responsibility and guarantee that Jewish immigrants should not settle on occupied Palestinian and Arab lands, including Jerusalem.

The document condemned the resolutions of the U.S. Senate and the House of Representatives recognising Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

Arab leaders expressed support for the Palestinian uprising and stressed the need to expand assistance to intifadah until it attains the final goal—the creation of a Palestinian state.

The Baghdad summit denounced a campaign of threats against Iraq. The final document reaffirmed the lawful right of this and other Arab countries to respond to an aggression, using adequate means. The heads of state and government denounced U.S. threats against Libya and demanded the lifting of economic sanctions against that country. It was decided to render financial assistance to Jordan, which is on the front line of the Arab-Israeli confrontation.

The summit confirmed that the implementation of the Al-Ta'if accords is the way out of the Lebanese crisis. In this connection Arab leaders expressed readiness to further support the committee on Lebanon.

The summit was attended by representatives of all Arab countries with the exception of Syria and Lebanon.

Shevardnadze Holds Talk With PLO's 'Abbas

PM2905093390 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
26 May 90 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Conversation Held"]

[Text] On 24 May USSR Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze received M. 'Abbas, member of the PLO Executive Committee.

The dangerous situation prevailing in the Arab territories occupied by Israel was discussed during their conversation. E.A. Shevardnadze stated that the Soviet Union resolutely condemns the new wave of repressions mounted by the Israeli authorities against the Palestinian civilian population and demands an immediate end to the violence. He expressed his sympathy for the families of dead Palestinians.

The interlocutors expressed serious concern at the protracted lull in peace efforts in the Near East. It was noted that responsibility for this lies with Israel, which is pursuing a policy of creating artificial barriers to peace in the region. They stressed the need to use every opportunity, including the potential of the United Nations, to break the stalemate and establish a negotiation process based on multiple options. Here the main guideline should remain the convening of an international conference on the Near East as the main route to achieving an all-embracing settlement. The opinion was expressed that the holding of a meeting of representatives of the Arab sides directly involved in the Near East settlement—Syria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, and the PLO—could play a useful role in its preparation.

M. 'Abbas gave a detailed account of the PLO leadership's assessments of the situation in the Near East and described the progress in preparing the Arab summit conference in Baghdad. They stressed that the PLO intends to actively work on further deepening inter-Arab collaboration.

E.A. Shevardnadze noted the importance of mobilizing the joint efforts of Arabs to defend their legitimate rights and search for a political solution to the region's problems.

The problem of the settlement of immigrants in the occupied Arab territories was broached. The sides noted that Israel's unlawful actions are destabilizing the situation in the Near East still further and are blocking a peaceful settlement. The Palestinians' rights are being blatantly flouted. The interlocutors advocated effective multidimensional measures, including within the UN framework, to counter Israel's expansionist plans.

E.A. Shevardnadze described the steps being taken by the Soviet Union in this connection with consideration of the Arabs' legitimate rights. Both sides stressed the importance of continuing and deepening Soviet-Arab coordination.

Joint satisfaction at the high level of Soviet-Palestinian relations and a desire to further strengthen them were expressed. It was agreed that in view of the prevailing situation in the Near East the sides will maintain close contact and hold regular consultations.

S. Najjab, member of the PLO Executive Committee; N. 'Amr, ambassador of the State of Palestine to the USSR; and V.P. Polyakov, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium, took part in the conversation.

Ryzhkov Congratulates New Afghan Premier

PM3005111390 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 May 90 Morning Edition p 4

[Message from N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to new Afghan premier]

[Text] To His Excellency Mr. Fazl Haq Khaliqyar, prime minister of the Republic of Afghanistan

On behalf of the Soviet Government I congratulate you on your appointment as Afghan prime minister.

I express the conviction that the Afghan Government which you head will contribute to the further development of the relations of traditional friendship and cooperation between our two countries.

I wish you health and success in your responsible activity for the sake of the Afghan people, in the interests of the most speedy establishment of peace and tranquillity on Afghan soil.

Frolov Meets With Indian CP General Secretary

PM3005152990 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 90 Second Edition p 7

[Unattributed report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] I.T. Frolov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chief editor of PRAVDA, met 28 May with Indrajit Gupta, general secretary of the Communist Party of India [CPI] National Council. During the talk, which was held in the friendly atmosphere typical of CPSU-CPI relations, there was an exchange of opinions on the problems currently being tackled by our parties, the progress of perestroyka in the Soviet Union, and the preparations for the 28th CPSU Congress. Topical issues of present-day international life were discussed along with the situation in the world communist movement, and the importance of further developing and strengthening Soviet-Indian cooperation was stressed.

East Europe

Soviet Su-27 Crashes During Training in Poland

LD2605160790 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 26 May 90

[Text] Yesterday [25 May] a Soviet military aircraft, an Su-27, crashed in the area of Bialogard. The plane came down in a meadow 4 km from the town, in the direction of Slawoborze, plowing quite deeply into the ground. The aircraft, accompanied by two other planes, was on a training flight. Here is the duty officer at the voivodship Internal Affairs Office in Koszalin:

[Begin (Zarzycki) recording] Captain (Zarzycki). We know that it came down, that there are no casualties, and that the pilot ejected. It came down in a meadow, causing no major damage. There are no major economic losses. The pilot saved himself. It was a Su-27. It was on a training flight and had no live ammunition or live bombs, and there is no danger of contamination or explosion of any kind. [end recording]

Let me add that the Su-27 is a latest-generation fighter. It is an equivalent of the U.S. F-15 fighter, each of which costs nearly $28 million. The Su-27 was exhibited at the international air shows in London and Paris.

Economic Cooperation Meeting Held With Bulgaria

LD3105130190 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2102 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] Sofia, 31 May (TASS)—The 34th session of the inter-governmental Soviet-Bulgarian commission for economic and scientific and technical cooperation, which was held here, has resulted in the signing of a number of documents aimed at deepening trade and economic links between Bulgaria and the USSR in line with the new tendencies in both countries' economic development. The Soviet delegation was headed by Vladimir Gusev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Participants in the session signed a target program for cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the area of light industry for 1991-1995, and an accord on coordinated production of equipment for light and food industries, trade enterprises, and catering establishments. Progress in the implementation of agreements attained at the meeting of the leaders of the two countries last march, and issues in preparing an inter- governmental accord on transition to mutual accounting in freely convertible currency at current world prices in trade and economic relations from 1991 on were also discussed.

Speaking at a press conference on the results of the session, the head of the Soviet delegation highlighted the importance of traditional Soviet-Bulgarian ties; at the same time, he drew attention to certain difficulties which had arisen of late in trade and economic relations between the two countries. A possible way out of the situation that has arisen, he stressed, may lie in transforming the mechanism of cooperation which must be in line with the conditions for switching over to a market economy and the requirements of the world market. Further decentralizing mutual contacts, expanding the rights and independence of enterprises and firms in their selection of the areas and forms of business realtions, and radically changing teh quality and range of production are necessary. Proceeding from economic expediency, the deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers said, one has to find new forms for regulating economic interaction, taking into account the interests of the peoples of both countries.

Bulgarian Leaders on Cooperation with USSR

LD3005214890 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1120 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] Sofia, 30 May (TASS)—The cooperation between Bulgaria and the USSR will remain an important stabilizing factor in the development of the two countries. This was stressed at the meeting that was held today between Petur Mladenov, president of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the cochairmen of the Intergovernment Soviet-Bulgarian Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation and the deputy chairmen of the government of the two countries, Chudomir Aleksandrov and Vladimir Gusev. The deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers is in Bulgaria in connection with the 34th sitting of the commission, which is taking place there.

The prospects for the development for trade and economic relations of the two countries on mutually beneficial basis were discussed during the conversation. The sides exchanged opinions with regard to the political, economic and social situation in the People's Republic of Bulgaria within the context of the processes of democratic changes that are taking place in them.

V. Gusev was received also by Andrey Lukanov, chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Council of Ministers. The sides paid special attention to the issues of the development of the Bulgarian- Soviet economic relations in the conditions of transition to a market economy. Confidence was expressed that the future interaction between two countries will play an important role in the social and economic development of Bulgaria, and in solving the problems connected with the realization of the anticrisis program and the implementation of the economic reform.

Ryzhkov Congratulates Hungary's Antall

PM2905125190 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 May 90 Morning Edition p 5

[Congratulations from N. Ryzhkov, chairman of USSR Council of Ministers, to newly elected Hungarian Prime Minister J. Antall]

[Text] To Mr. Jozsef Antall, Hungarian prime minister

I congratulate you on your election as prime minister of the Hungarian Republic.

I express the hope that the existing rich traditions of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation will develop in the spirit of good-neighborliness, on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage, in the interests of both countries and in the interests of strengthening European and universal security.

Please accept my sincere wishes for successful activity for the good of the Hungarian people.

[Signed] N. Ryzhkov

Trade Ties with Hungary Reviewed

LD3105080490 Moscow TASS in English 0329 GMT 31 May 90

[By TASS special correspondent Georgiy Meizerov]

[Text] Budapest May 31 TASS—During a switchover of Soviet-Hungarian trade and economic relations to settlements in freely-convertible currency, which is planned for 1991, and if the present trade pattern remains intact, the Soviet side's active balance will run annually at about $1,500 million, Vladimir Usanov, deputy trade representative of the USSR to Hungary, told TASS.

"It has always been customary to view the Soviet Union's trade with CEMA member-countries as being mutually beneficial.

"In actual fact, estimating the results of trade in recent years, the Soviet Union was annually losing about 8,000 million transferable roubles in trade with East European countries owing to a sharp decline in world prices of raw materials and energy carriers. Considcering the current state of the Soviet economy, it is criminal to subject it to such losses," Usanov believes.

"An agreement on a mechanism for switching over to settlements in freely convertible currency at world prices is expected to be signed before July 1, 1990.

"The change-over may at first reduce trade turnover and bring some losses to the Hungarian side. However, in prospect this will produce a considerable economic effect.

"The main thing is what the competitive power of both Soviet and Hungarian goods is expected to grow considerably. At present only 30 percent of Hungarian products supplied to the Soviet Union can be sold on the world market at a time when 70 per cent of Soviet goods exported to Hungary are currency earners," Usanov said.

Speaking of the Soviet Union's debt to Hungary, the debt which now amounts to more than 780 million roubles, Usanov said that agreement has been reached to make up for this negative balance in freely convertible currency at a rate of $0.92 per rouble at the expense of the Soviet Union's active balance on the stgrength of the results of trade in 1991.

"The new Hungarian Government is also aware of the need to switch Soviet-Hungarian trade relations over to settlements in convertible currency. The Soviet market remains the most important one to Hungary, primarily from the viewpoint of energy carriers," Akos Peter Bod, Hungarian minister of trade and industry, told TASS.

"The Soviet market is also of importance as one of main markets importing Hungarian goods. Hungary does not want to lose it. On the contrary, Hungary will seek to retain its position on the Soviet market by raising the quality of its export-oriented products."

Further Reportage on Landsbergis Prague Visit

WA3105114790

For Czechoslovak media reportage on the visit by Vytautas Landsbergis, chairman of the Supreme Council of the Lithuanian Republic, to the CSFR, including reports on his talks with Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel and other officials as well as an interview with Prague Television Service on the political situation in Lithuania and the Soviet Union, please see the Czechoslovakia section of the 30 May East Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

West Europe

Defense Minister Yazov Continues Visit to Italy

Visits Parliament

PM3005153790 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 May 90 Second Edition p 1

["Our Special Correspondent" Captain S. Sidorov telephone dispatch: "On Italian Territory"]

[Text] Rome, 25 May—All the major Rome newspapers reported the arrival in Italy of Marshal of the Soviet Union D.T. Yazov, USSR defense minister, and local television channels showed the welcome ceremony at Ciampino Airport.

The "Eternal City" with its gray stone and uniquely fascinating architecture cannot help but strike the imagination. One of the main memorial complexes in modern Italy—what Romans have dubbed the "Altar of the Fatherland"—is vast. It is set in the center of the city on Piazza Venezia. The official part of the USSR defense minister's visit began with the laying of a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the foot of the memorial.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D.T. Yazov later addressed members of parliament and Senate Defense Commissions in the Italian parliament's Chamber of Deputies. In his speech he set out the Soviet leadership's views of creating a new model for security, fundamentally different from the usual model based on military force. The main elements in this model, the defense minister said, must be the renunciation of force and the threat of force as a means of foreign policy and recognition of the peoples' right to freely choose their own path of development. He stressed the need for broad international interaction in building a secure nuclear-free world based on the supremacy of general human values.

Chamber of Deputies member Lagorio, who spoke next, expressed satisfaction with the ideas voiced in Marshal of the Soviet Union D.T. Yazov's speech. He said that the year that has elapsed since his last meeting with Soviet military chiefs may be compared to a century. Soviet policy is so dynamic. Deputy Lagorio's opinion coincided with those of a number of other commission members.

The question which deputy Caccia asked the minister was also quite typical: "Won't the problems linked with cuts in the Soviet Armed Forces retard the processes of perestroyka which is so warmly supported by Italians?" In response Marshal of the Soviet Union D.T. Yazov briefed Italian parliamentarians on the steps being taken by the Soviet leadership to ensure social security for servicemen discharged from the ranks of the Armed Forces and cited a number of facts and figures to confirm what he said.

Many of the Italian parliamentarians' questions were devoted to the subject of German unification in the context of the processes taking place on the European continent. In response, the USSR defense minister voiced the Soviet Government's concern at the pace of unification. It clearly does not accord with the efforts to create the preconditions for a new security system in Europe that would not proceed on the basis of confrontation between military blocs but would rest on the Helsinki process.

Deputy La Valle expressed agreement in principle with this formulation of the question. He advocated the simultaneous disbandment of the NATO and Warsaw Pact military organizations and the transformation of their political organizations into UN regional organizations.

The conversation was lively and interested. At the close of it the USSR defense minister paid a brief call on Nilde Jotti, president of the Italian parliament's Chamber of Deputies.

In the afternoon the delegation visited the Baracchini Palace that houses the Italian Defense Ministry. Questions linked with the progress at the Vienna talks on conventional armed forces in Europe, the problem of a future united Germany's membership of NATO, the conversion of the military industry, the reinterment of the remains of Italian soldiers who died on Soviet territory during World War II, and other questions were the center of attention during the talks, in which A.L. Adamishin, Soviet ambassador to Italy, took part. Marshal of the Soviet Union D.T. Yazov invited Italian Defense Minister F. Martinazzoli to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

The meeting took place in an atmosphere of openness and benevolence.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D.T. Yazov had a meeting 25 May with Italian President F. Cossiga; G. Spadolini, president of the Senate; and G. Andreotti, chairman of the Council of Ministers. The participants attest that the conversations were frank and substantive. For instance, the meeting with F. Cossiga lasted approximately 90 instead of the planned 15 minutes.

Then Marshal of the Soviet Union D.T. Yazov gave a luncheon in the Soviet Embassy in honor of Italian Defense Minister F. Martinazzoli.

In the evening the Soviet military delegation visited the Italian Air Force base at Pratica di Mare.

Visits Air Force Base

PM3105115190 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 May 90 First Edition p 1

[Special correspondent Captain S. Sidorov dispatch: "The USSR Defense Minister's Visit to Italy Continues at the Pratica di Mare Base"]

[Text] Rome, [illegible]—On 25 May, Marshal of the Soviet Union [illegible]ov, candidate member of the CPSU Central C[illegible] Politburo and USSR defense minister, had meet[illegible] with Italian President F. Cossiga, Senate Speaker G. Spadolini, and Council of Ministers Chairman G. Andreotti. As the participants testify, the talks were frank and interesting. Instead of the planned 15 minutes, the meeting with F. Cossiga, for instance, lasted around one-and-a-half hours.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D.T. Yazov then gave a lunch at the Soviet Embassy in Italy in honor of Italian Defense Minister F. Martinazzoli.

In the evening, the Soviet military delegation visited the Italian Air Force base at Patrica di Mare.

The base is 30 minutes' drive from Rome. The aviation scientific research center's installations are located on a vast territory enclosed by a stone wall. The tasks resolved by this military unit include research in the interests of improving aviation technology, the drawing up of recommendations for the training and retraining of air crews, and providing links between experimental design bureaus and the aviation industry.

Air Division General G. Odivero [name as transliterated], chief of the aviation center, briefed the guests on its material and technical facilities. In a specific example, the center's officers demonstrated of the latest methods for diagnosing the causes of engine breakdown. The abundance of electronic equipment and the computerization of the workplaces testify to the high standard of scientific research.

Then the center's test pilots flew demonstration flights using Italian-made aircraft—the AMX tactical fighter and the MB-339 amd G-222 training and military transport aircraft. The latter's flight demonstrated not only the crew's excellent training, but also the aircraft's magnificent flying ability.

Ascending at an angle of at least 45 degrees, Major A. Milani banked sharply at an altitude of approximately 300 meters. An instant later he gained sufficient speed and altitude and executed one of the more complicated flight maneuvers of aerobatics—the "roll." Personally, I did not expect such "verve" from a twin-engined transport aircraft whose shape recalls the An-8 which has been withdrawn from our Air Force strength. The pilot executed several maneuvers with the starboard engine switched off, descended sharply to just above the runway, and gently brought the obedient aircraft down.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D.T. Yazov thanked the Italian pilots for their excellent work. Noting their high professional expertise, the USSR defense minister expressed the wish that military pilots from various countries should compete with each other only in flying skills and not in the use of military weapons against real-life targets.

In the morning of 26 May, Marshal of the Soviet Union D.T. Yazov and the entire Soviet military delegation left for Pisa from the capital's airport. They will visit a military base where an Italian Army's paratroop training unit is stationed, and will observe a demonstration of airborne operations by a special group.

Concludes Visit 27 May

PM3105152190 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 May 90 First Edition p 1

[Special correspondent Captain S. Sidorov dispatch followed by unattributed report: "'We are Opening Up More to Each Other'; USSR Defense Minister's Visit to Italy Has Ended"]

[Text] Venice, 27 May—The visit to a military-parachute school in the vicinity of Pisa, meetings with the command and personnel of "Folgore" airborne brigade and with the leadership of the Tuscany-Emilia military district were the main events of the final two days of the official visit to Italy by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.T. Yazov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister.

The cordiality, benevolence, and genuine interest shown in our country and its Armed Forces accompanied the Soviet military delegation everywhere. The meeting with the "red berets"—the Italian aiborne assault troops—was no exception. After the welcoming ceremony, Brigade General F. Monticone, commander of the "Folgore" brigade, gave the head of the delegation a large color photograph showing the free fall of a group of paratroopers, two of which were holding a red flag emblazoned with a hammer and sickle.

The familiarization with the organization of the training process at the parachute school located in the territory of the same base included inspecting the training areas and attending practical classes. At the instructor's bawled commands the young assault troopers were rehearsing their actions with special fervor before beginning an airborne operation, leaving the aircraft, and landing in a strong wind. One of the exercises included jumps from a tower onto a sheet held out below by several soldiers. The exercise, designed as psychological tempering, really "takes your breath away." At the end of the display Marshal of the Soviet Union D.T. Yazov went up to the person who jumped from the highest level and slapped him on the shoulder.

"Well, son, are you still in one piece?"

As a souvenir of the meeting the minister gave him a Soviet "Outstanding Parachutist" badge and briefly greeted the school's cadets. He completed his visit of the base and also the official part of his visit with a review of the guard of honor. On 27 May after seeing the sights of Florence and Venice the Soviet military delegation left for home.

Summing up the results of the visit in a short interview for KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, Marshal of the Soviet Union D.T. Yazov assessed it as successful. Singling out the usefulness of the talks with Italian President F. Cossiga and Prime Minister G. Andreotti, the USSR defense minister particularly noted the Italian side's interest in how the future of a united Germany is seen in Moscow and to what degree the Soviet position determines the process of the Soviet-U.S. talks on strategic offensive weapons, and also the Vienna talks on conventional weapons.

The military part of the visit was also productive. The meetings and conversations with Italian Defense Minister F. Martinazzoli showed that the sides hold no grievances against each other. A plan of mutual contacts for the next three years was approved. "What we have in mind," Marshal of the Soviet Union D.T. Yazov said, "is the maintenance at military level of the kind of ties which would help mutual understanding. During such meetings we open up more to each other and so we are helping to erode the notorious 'enemy image.'"

Of all the Italians with whom I managed to talk during this period, I did not meet a single person who was indifferent to the fact of the USSR defense minister's visit to their country. The tone of the assessments and opinions was solely positive. But I particularly remembered the words of one of them—of Monsignor Gino Spavento, dean [nastoyatel] at Saint Mark's Cathedral in Venice. Our church, he said, was built in the spirit of the unity of Western and Eastern cultures. The synthesis of the Catholic and Orthodox religions is graphically demonstrated in it. And the fact that the Soviet defense minister visited it at this historic time is extremely symbolic. After all, it was precisely our country which put forward the idea of building a common European home. Now I am even more convinced of the reality of it.

So, the USSR and Italy have come a little closer to each other. There is less uncertainty and more that unites us. This movement must continue if we want to live in peace and friendship in one home where there is enough room for everyone. [Sidorov report ends.]

On 27 May Marshal of the Soviet Union D.T. Yazov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, who was in Italy on an official visit, returned to Moscow.

The following people met him at the airport: Army General M.A. Moiseyev, chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General P.G. Lushev, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; Army General K.A. Kochetov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; and other officials.

Captain First Rank V. Pennino, naval attache at the Italian Embassy in the USSR, was among the welcoming party.

Meeting Views German Unification Issues

LD3005141890 Moscow TASS in English 1344 GMT 30 May 90

[By TASS correspondent Kirill Dibrova]

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS—The reunification of the two German states will signify the final problems left after the Second World War have finally been overcome both for the German nation and for all nations of Europe, Vadim Zagladin, assistant to the Soviet president believes.

Zagladin spoke at the public hearings on the reunification of Germany, which opened today at the Soviet Peace Committee. The hearings are attended by prominent political scientists, historians and economists from West Germany, the GDR and the Soviet Union.

The reunification of Germany will bridge the gap that emerged in Europe as a result of the "cold war", Zagladin said. However, there are numerous issues involved.

The Soviet leadership believes that the border problem should be settled once and for all, in order not to leave room for arbitrary interpretations. Germany's membership in NATO is another problem. "We believe that any solution should be transitional, on the way to the creation of a new system of all-European security", Zagladin stressed.

The population of West Germany is not unanimous about the reunification problem, West German participants in the meeting pointed out. About half of West German citizens believe that the process is developing too quickly. GDR Germans are also anxious about reunification, said Gerhard Zazworki, editor-in-chief of the HORIZONT weekly. Many people fear unemployment and other social problems.

According to Zazworki, it is clear today that politicians should take well-considered decisions that will meet the interests of the majority of the population.

Lukyanov Meets French Parliament Chairman

LD3005205190 Moscow TASS in English 2035 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] Moscow May 31 TASS—Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Anatoliy Lukyanov had a conversation in the Kremlin on Wednesday with Laurent Fabius, chairman of the French National Assembly, who came to Moscow to attend the international colloquium "Finance, Investments and Trade with the Soviet Union."

During a friendly conversation they expressed satisfaction with the results of the visit to Moscow of French President Francois Mitterrand on May 25 and his meeting with President Gorbachev. It was stressed that the discussion by the two leaders of a wide range of international and European problems had reaffirmed the vitality and fruitfulness of a Soviet-French dialogue on the summit level.

Lukyanov told Fabius about the discussion at the USSR Supreme Soviet of key problems dealing with the transfer to the regulated market economy, which this country plans to implement, of various aspects of interethnic relations and the creation of a law-governed state. Fabius told him about the main spheres of work of the French National Assembly.

When discussing international problems, they devoted special attention to the situation in Europe. They pointed out that the dynamic development of the situation on the continent calls for greater contribution of legislators to the European affairs. The time has come to pass over from their occasional participation in the quest for a model of Europe's future to the creation of an effective interparliamentary mechanism pooling the efforts for the development of the Helsinki process. The deepening of Soviet-French relations and their greater effectiveness in the trade, economic, scientific and technical spheres are to play an important part in it.

Lukyanov and Fabius discussed ways of envigorating parliamentary relations between the two countries and making them more regular and intensive.

Finland's Holkeri Visits Kola Peninsula

LD2605111390 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 24 May 90

[Video-report by correspondent V. Anuchin; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Harri Holkeri, the prime minister of Finland, has arrived on the Kola Peninsula on an official visit.

[Anuchin] The Finnish delegation comprises not only officials, but also representatives of the country's largest firms and journalists. In the town of Zapolyarnyy the guests visited a very large mine where copper-nickel ore is extracted and there is an ore-dressing works, Harri Holkeri met Finnish specialist from the outokumpu joint-stock company, which is setting up and installing operational machines for the processing of copper-nickel ore here. They also went to the Pechenganikel combine, one of the largest enterprises in the Kola Peninsula producing copper, cobalt and sulphuric acid. During the visit an accord was reached in principle on the possible involvement of Finnish specialists in tackling the ecological problems of the Kola Peninsula. The Finnish delegation met the oblast's party and economic leaders on the same day. They also visited the Apatit association, the largest apatite concentrate-producing factory in the country, today. Harri Holkeri, the prime minister of Finland, also left for home today. [video shows Aeroflot jet; welcoming ceremony at airport; views of open-cast pit, factory interiors and delegation touring latter; more airport scenes]

Finnish Communist Delegation Visits 21-23 May

PM2905142190 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 90 Second Edition p 6

[TASS report under general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties, a delegation of Communist members of parliament from the Finnish Communist Party (Unity) headed by Party Chairman and Parliamentary Deputy E.-J. Tennila visited Moscow 21-23 May.

The delegation had conversations at the CPSU Central Committee International Department, the USSR Supreme Soviet International Affairs Committee, the CPSU Central Committee Institite of Social Sciences, and the Moscow Oblast CPSU Committee, and traveled to Moscow Oblast's Klinskiy Rayon where it familiarized itself with the work of local soviets and party organizations in the conditions of perestroyka.

Supreme Soviet Session

Lukyanov Reports to Deputies on Earthquake

LD3105075390 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0703 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] Moscow, 31 May (TASS)—A TASS parliamentary correspondent reports from the Kremlin:

At a joint sitting of both chambers today, the Soviet parliament is to conclude the article-by-article adoption begun last week on the status of USSR people's deputies. This legal act contains the main guarantees of a deputy's activity, establishes the procedure for a deputy's investigation, and gives a deputy the right to propose a vote of confidence in the government.

Opening today's sitting, Anatoliy Lukyanov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, informed deputies about the situation in Moldavia following the earthquake; (the force of the tremors in Kishinev yesterday reached 6 points, and last night at 0410 another short tremor of approximately 4.5 points was registered). As Anatoliy Lukyanov reported, six people have been taken to hospital and 180 have sought medical help in the republic. One person died after jumping from a second floor and two elderly people died from heart attacks.

According the Anatoliy Lukyanov, there is no appreciable destruction and it was mainly old housing that suffered. In Kishinev about 800 apartments and premises of an old type have been damaged, the residents of which will, evidently, have to be rehoused. Transport and industry are operating and the energy supply and vital service systems are working without interruption. A republican commission has been set up in Moldavia to find out all the consequences of the earthquake and to provide the necessary assistance.

Moscow TV Carries 30 May Supreme Soviet Session

Public Organizations Law Debated

LD3005203190

[Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1800 GMT on 30 May begins carrying a program with recorded highlights from the USSR Supreme Soviet session on 30 May at the Kremlin in Moscow, with interjections by an unidentified announcer.

At 1800 GMT the announcer introduces the program, stating that the morning session of the Soviet of the Union debated the law on public organizations. The report was delivered by Kalmykov, chairman of the Legislation Committee.

At 1801 GMT Kalmykov speaks from the platform. He speaks about informal organizations mushrooming. The organizations are now assuming a political nature. In the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic—RSFSR—there are some 40 associations which call themselves political parties. In the Transcaucasus and the Baltic Republics there are dozens of such organizations today. To date two normative acts exist which regulate the existence of public organizations. One of these acts applies only to voluntary organizations and holds rather conservative views which are not democratic. The Legislation Committee has been working on three drafts. One was proposed by Stankevich, Fedotov and Soldatov. An attempt was made to get one draft out of these three. The draft sets outs the foundations. Various titles for the draft were proposed. A classification of these associations is a difficult matter. Mixed criteria were adopted in this respect in the draft. Political parties and trade union organizations of all-Union level need no less than 1,000 citizens founding them. Article 9 is about who needs to be considered a collective member of an association. The enterprises themselves need to be regarded as collective members. Article 11 proposes various variants regarding who must register the rules of these associations. The registration should be done by the Justice Ministry.

At 1818 GMT he says associations should be registerd within two months. Article 12 says that any refusal to register public asociation can be appealed against. Political parties are not allowed to received financial assistance from abroad as this is regarded as interference in internal affairs.

At 1823 GMT the announcer states that Kalmykov then answered questions from the deputies.

At 1824 GMT an unidentified male deputy, speaking from the rostrum, attacks the principle l'etat c'est nous, saying that the state is only one of the instruments of society.

At 1827 GMT an unidentified male deputy notes that the Communist Party has changed. The speaker joined the Communist Party after the 20th congress with the dethroning of the personality cult. The communist idea has always played a role in society. It is an ideal, but a worthy ideal.

At 1831 GMT an unidentified deputy makes points on various provisions, among others on equal rights to use state property.

At 1834 GMT a high-ranking officer in army uniform suggests various amendments to articles on financing associations.

At 1837 GMT a female deputy calls for guarantees on citizens' constitutional rights to form associations. Associations should be able to carry out functions to protect citizens' rights.

At 1839 GMT Gritsenko suggests various improvements to articles.

At 1843 GMT an unidentified male deputy makes various suggestions for rules applicable to parties and their statutes.

At 1845 GMT the announcer states that Laptev called for a vote on adopting the law at the first reading. The voting figures were: 180 in favor, none against, two abstentions. A decision on putting it into practice was also adopted. After a break Sebentsov delivered a report on the law on freedom of worship.

Freedom of Worship Noted

LD3005203290

[Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1846 GMT on 30 May continues carrying a program on the USSR Supreme Soviet session on 30 May at the Kremlin in Moscow.

At 1846 GMT Deputy Sebentsov speaks, outlining the concept of the freedom of worship. It should not be limited to antireligious or atheistic activity. Article 4 deals with conscientious objects and what service they should go in for. He lists measures in this field taken in Estonia, Kazakhstan and Latvia. Various forms of alternative services are provided for. Separation of church and state is then touched upon. Article 6 also deals with separation of school and church. The concept of religious organizations: Citizens have the right to unite in religious organizations. Existing religious organizations are recognized. If an organization of this kind arises a decision on its nature will be taken by the competent commission. They have the right to decide their stucture and cadres issues for themselves. Religious organizations are granted the right to be a legal person. Local soviets are competent as regards disposal of property of religious organizations. These religious associations have the right to set up enterprises to produce religious artifacts and literature. Staff member of such associations are placed on an equal footing with other USSR citizens, also as regards pension rights. Taxation rules for religious higher earners should be revised. Sebentsov thanks all those who have helped in the drafting for their assistance.

At 1910 GMT Metropolitan Filaret speaks on the bill, noting that the Russian Orthodox Church is soon to elect a replacement for the recently-deceased Pimen. He goes on to stress the importance of the bill at a time when perestroyka is proceeding in difficult conditions. The church has an important role, for spiritual values are the root of all human activity. We might disappear as a nation if the church does not make use of this moment and society does not rely on the church. This bill allows the church to make its contribution to the revival of morality and can be adopted as a whole. Many church proposals have been taken into account, but there are individual points where imporovements would be appreciated. Specifically, provision should be made to guarantee the church's right to its property abroad. Points are also made on definitions of church literature; tax exemption to provide resources for church restoration; religious education. He thanks deputies for letting him speak.

At 1928 GMT the announcer sums up approval for the draft bill, which was passed with 184 for, no votes against, or abstentions.

At 1930 GMT the program then shows the Soviet of Nationalities session. The announcer mentions that Kalmykov also addressed that chamber on the public organizations bill, then reads out list of deputies who spoke on the bill and gives the voting figures by which it was adopted: 167 for, three against, two abstentions.

At 1931 GMT excerpts from the Soviet of Nationalities debate on the freedom of worship bill are shown. Two unidentified deputies, one male, one female, make points on individual provisions. An unidentified priest does likewise, followed by a Muslim religious figure, who calls for religious education in schools.

At 1939 GMT the program ends.

Multiparty System To Be Discussed

LD3005082590 Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 30 May 90

[By TASS parliamentary correspondent]

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS—The two chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet—the Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities—will meet separately today for the first reading of a bill that will set the legal grounds for a multi-party system in the Soviet Union. Earlier, the Soviet parliament abolished the Communist Party's constitutional monopoly on power, allowing the formation of other parties.

Under the bill, new country-wide organisations will be registered by the Soviet Justice Ministry. Republican parties will be registered in accordance with republican laws.

Any refusal to register a new party can be protested in court.

The bill bans political parties and organisations from receiving financial aid from foreign organisations and citizens.

Soviet lawmakers are also expected to take up the first reading of a bill on freedom of conscience and religious organisations today.

Draft Law on Public Associations Debated

LD3005101890

[Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0830 GMT on 30 May carries a nine-minute report by correspondent Igor Zorin on today's session of the Supreme Soviet, where the Soviet of the Union has been working in the morning, and the Soviet of Nationalities will sit this afternoon. Both chmambers are discussing the first readings of two draft laws on public organizations, and on freedom of conscience.

According to Zorin, "the session of the Soviet of the Union opened at 1000. It is being chaired by Comrade Laptev, chairman of the chamber. The draft law on public organizations was discussed. A report on it was given by Deputy Kalmykov, chairman of the Committee on Legislation of our parliament. He said that the democratization processes taking place in our country have literally made a revolution in our consciousness, and the appearance of different public organizations, often with alternative programs, he noted, had become essential. All this started back in the time of the Krushchev thaw, and today the so-called informal associations have turned into various political parties and party clubs. For example, in the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic there are about 40 such associations." Kalmykov outlined the background to the draft, dwelt in detail on the most controversial parts of it, then answered questions.

Zorin quotes some of the speakers in the debate, and plays a recording of the speech by Sharonov, who worked on the draft programs, who talks about its philosophical aspects and the relationship between society and the state. Zorin names other speakers without quoting them.

"Comrade Laptev, the chairman, proposed ending the debate and put the draft law to the vote. As a result the draft law on public associations was adopted in its first reading. It will be published in the press for discussion," Zorin stated.

After the break in the morning session, that is, now, the Soviet of the Union will start its examination of the draft law on freedom of conscience in its first reading.

Soviet of Union Adopts Two Draft Laws

LD3005153190 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] [Correspondent Andrey Nikiforov] The Supreme Soviet chambers are sitting separately today. The Soviet of the Union has recently finished its work. The deputies of this chamber after fruitful work have adopted in the first reading two draft laws: on public associations and on the freedom of conscience and religious organizations.

Relating to the first draft law on public associations, deputies noted that in conditions, when a great number of various associations of citizens and political parties are emerging, it is necesary to have the norms of legal control for formation and activities of such associations. This does not mean that the state is going to take under tough supervision trends, already existing or arising. It more likely means the opposite: an attempt of the state to legally acknowledge all those, who have been until quite recently called the informals. The draft establishes legal and material guarantees of the activities of public associations.

As for the other draft law—on the freedom of conscience and religious organizations—I must say that in comparison with the present legislation, it contains new provisions. For example, religious organizations are granted the rights of a juridical person, and the procedure for the formation and termination of activities of a religious society, and number of its founders, are being changed. Private group religious tuition is made possible. The right of religious organizations to take part in public dialogue and charitable activities is secured. Religious organizations are allowed to produce, to export and import, and spread religious publications, as well as to set up production sub-units in order to satisfy religious demands. On the whole, deputies consider that the adoption of this draft law will facilitate the ensuring of lawfulness in the sphere of exercising the freedom of conscience. Corresponding resolutions on these draft laws have also been adopted. They will be made public for discussion. Our listeners will be able to read them. The Soviet of Nationalities has just started its work. The same issues are on its agenda as are on that of the Soviet of the Union. We will report on the progress of the discussion in this chamber in our subsequent broadcasts. At this point we are finishing our report from the Kremlin.

Deputy Chernyshev Discusses Draft Law

LD3005154990

[Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1330 GMT on 30 May broadcasts a report by correspondent Andrey Nikiforov on the 30 May Supreme Soviet session. He says that the evening session of the Soviet of Nationalities has just begun with an announcement of the earthquake in the USSR today. Condolences were expressed by the soviet to all those affected. He then reports that the Soviet of the Union approved at the first reading two draft laws, on public associations, and freedom of conscience and religious organizations.

Nikiforov speaks to Oleg Viktorovich Chernyshev, deputy chairman of the Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities on Issues of Development of Culture, Language, National and Internationalist Traditions about the commission's detailed discussion of the draft law on freedom of conscience and religious organizations. Chernyshev notes the importance of religion in culture and history. He is pleased by the revisions made to the initial draft, saying "I think that it is important, in accordance with the draft law, that religious organizations gain the right of a juridical person. Economic and publishing activity is regulated and provided for legislatively, which is very important. Believers and clergymen are also ensured pensions." He adds: "the system of taxation has been regulated, which is very important for these religious organizations, the equality of all religions is asserted, as well as the right to alternative service, which is of great importance for a large number of believers. Besides this, the procedure for registering and for the activity of all religious organizations has already been clearly defined."

Chernyshev goes on to speak about the critical situation with regard to cultural buildings and the need for restoration work, and for religious education.

Bills on Parties, Religion Reviewed

LD3005171590 Moscow TASS in English 1658 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS—By TASS parliamentary correspondent:

The two chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet—the Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities—today approved the first reading of two bills: on public associations, and freedom of conscience and religious organisations.

The bill on public associations gives a legal basis for a multi-party political system, which is now being set up in the Soviet Union (since the Communist Party gave up its monopoly on power, several dozen political parties have emerged).

Under the bill, all-union associations are registered by the USSR Ministry of Justice, and registration of republican associations is subject to republican legislation. The application for the registration of the rules of the all-union association is considered by the Justice Ministry within two months. Any refusal to register can be appealed in court.

Registration can be denied only if the rules of an association contradict the Constitution and legislation.

The bill bans "The creation and activity of public associations which aim at to [as received] forcefully overthrow or change the constitutional system, to break the unity of the USSR, union and autonomous republics, to advocate war, violence and cruelty, to incite social, national and religious strife, or to commit other criminal acts."

The bill gives public associations the right to take part in the formation of bodies of state power and authority, to elaborate decisions, to take legislative initiative, and to represent and protect the legitimate interests of their members in state and public bodies.

The bill on freedom of conscience and religious organisations stipulates people's right to decide on their own attitude to religion. It establishes the responsibility of officials and citizens, guilty of breaching the law on freedom of conscience.

Presenting the document on behalf of the parliamentary committee on legislation, deputy Andrey Sebentsov stressed that it lifts the old bans on the performance of religious rites and public worship. He expressed hope that the bill "Will help consolidate society and raise the prestige of the country abroad."

The bill sets out the rights of religious organisations, their property relations, and their relationship with state bodies. It was pointed out that the state does not interfere in the activity of religious organisations if the latter does not run counter to the law. For their part, religious organisations do not perform state functions. The bill clearly defines the powers of a state body concerned with religious affairs.

The two chambers of the Supreme Soviet will hold a joint meeting on Thursday to continue the discussion of the second reading of bills on the status of USSR people's deputies and taxation of enterprises, which began last week.

Ryzhkov 29 May Concluding Speech Reported

PM3005132590 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 90 Second Edition pp 1,2

[Unattributed report of concluding remarks by N.I. Ryzhkov,chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, at the 29 May USSR Supreme Soviet sitting in the Kremlin: "N.I. Ryzhkov's Closing Speech at the Third USSR Supreme Soviet Session"]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades!

First allow me on behalf of the government to express to all those people who have taken part in discussing the concept submitted our thanks for their proposals and comments.

Considering the complexity and extreme importance of the problems involved in the transition to a regulated market economy which have been discussed so trenchently and with such interest at the session over these three days, I want to dwell in my closing address on the most fundamental points on which—as the speeches and the questions I have been asked have shown—there is some vagueness and which need to be fleshed out in some cases and given additional explanations in others.

This is also necessary because the discussion has developed not only within this hall but also throughout the country on the key problems that we are to resolve in the process of transferring to a regulated market economy. Opinions are, naturally, disparate here, the range of these opinions is considerable, and we must, without doubt, do our utmost to take into consideration everything which is acceptable and which may help us to carry out this highly complex work. At the same time more persuasive arguments are needed on a number of points.

So what is the main conclusion that can be drawn from everything that has been done throughout this time at the session? Briefly it is that a virtually unanimous opinion has emerged on the question of transferring to the market—namely, that this transition is necessary and there is no other alternative.

There are serious differences of opinion as to the ways of shaping and creating the requisite preconditions for a market economy.

Diametrically opposed views have been voiced regarding the dates for the transfer to the market and the length of time needed to establish it. The government is being reproached for taking a "small and timid step" and is being told that it should proceed more rapidly. This notwithstanding, to judge from speeches of this kind, such proposals have been dictated by good intentions.

In this connection on behalf of the government I want to emphasize once again that we cannot agree to ill-considered actions and unjustified risks. After all, the country is in many respects unprepared for a forced transition to the market and public consciousness is not prepared either. We therefore favor the well-considered option. After all, we cannot experiment to the extent where we throw 290 million people into the turbulent waters of the market without creating the requisite preconditions. Figuratively speaking, the proposed option for teaching people to swim is not suitable here. Serious intentions should be accompanied by equally serious comprehensive, well-gauged actions. We must not succumb to "economic romanticism," but we are also obliged not to forget recent voluntaristic realities.

Some deputies, current affairs journalists, and scientific representatives complain that we allegedly want to make the transfer to the market at the expense of the people, making them bear the whole burden and all the loss entailed in this step.

However, the following question must be asked at the very outset: Can we radically transform the economic system and economic relations—as we intend to do—without any adverse manifestations? Without a definite slump in production, without the risk of some drop in real income for certain strata of the population?

We can, of course, answer these questions in the affirmative if we are guided solely by the desire to win people over—albeit temporarily—by promising them painless reforms and a rapid return tomorrow. However, the government cannot go in for such an untruth—to put it mildly. All this has already happened in our history—the inclination to present what is desired as reality, the belief in the omnipotence of promises and, consequently, the shattered hopes. Our grave experience of failure compels us to be sober realists, show responsibility and reasonable circumspection in policy, and proceed on the premise that events may take an unfavorable turn so as to provide for the requisite stabilizing measures in this eventuality.

I think you will agree that this position seems the right one. The government is perfectly well aware how hard it is to honestly tell the people that hard times lie ahead if we really want to extricate ourselves from the crisis in which we have found ourselves for a very long time.

It is easier to say pleasant things. But I think there are few people today who would believe promises of abundance just around the corner, no matter what the source and who makes them. The government may of course lose out in the eyes of public opinion by telling the truth. However, I am profoundly sure that we are obliged to make every effort to ensure that this truth permeates through to all our citizens so that they are imbued with understanding of the need for such a step.

In its report the government indicated the great scale and comprehensive nature of the changes to come in the economy. However, the debate mainly revolved around those questions that have a direct bearing on Soviet people's vital interests. These being a balanced consumer market and the correlation between the population's income and prices. I think that I should dwell on the essence of these problems once again despite the fact that particular attention was devoted to them in the report.

We must nonetheless look at the root of this matter. Of course, the main way is to saturate the consumer market—to increase production of goods and services. We have been endeavoring to do this for many decades. But we have been simply unable to achieve results and overcome the constant shortages. The question is, why? The answer is simple. We have not created a system providing strong motivation for highly productive labor and an appropriate increase in production in order to meet the needs of the consumer market.

During the transition to market relations we must create economic conditions that ensure the rapid development of an effective motivation mechanism. This is impossible with the current deformed system of price formation.

Can we really think about any socioeconomic progress or about creating an economic system that would enhance production efficiency if we do not change the system of price formation?

Obviously, many people will remember that when we intended to reform prices in 1988 public opinion opposed this and was backed up by some academics. We failed to display the requisite firmness either. It was decided to postpone the implementation of this measure and find a way to balance the rise in the population's income and its expenditure. However, I must admit that this has not proved possible. Believe you me, it is not merely a question of our indecisiveness. There are objective difficulties which have made it impossible to check the rise in income and find the appropriate levers for this. I would like to remind you of an incident in the fairly recent past. The attempt last September to utilize a progressive tax on increases in wages for this met with such a pathological reception within the country and it failed to produce the longed-for result. What is more, incomes have risen by more than 13 percent this year despite the fall in production.

In a normal economy there should not be such a flow of money without goods to back it up. If there is no increase in production and efficiency marks time, there should be no increase in incomes either. A balanced market is impossible without that, there is bound to be confusion and shortages will worsen.

The result is increasing social tension. And an extraordinary situation. It shows that without changing prices the problem cannot be solved just by freezing incomes, tying down the money mass, and increasing production of goods and services. This is the conclusion on the basis of objective economic laws. These laws cannot be cheated. If we seriously intend to move toward the market we must not continue to try to guide the economy contrary to these laws. It is an unpleasant fact, but one that must be taken into consideration.

The proposed measures are not popular and have not been a cause of delight. But we have to be totally honest. Some academics and specialists have, in my view, taken up a very comfortable position, stating that the transition to the market must be effected, but without changing retail prices. What is this—a lack of comprehension? Hardly. In one and the same article an author says that a one-shot price hike is a shock without the therapy, yet at the same time he also preaches free prices without the backing of any "medical" terminology. We must deceive neither ourselves nor people. It is pointless to embark on market relations with the current state of pricing policy.

If we abandon a step like reform of price formation now, we would complicate the problem. Suffice it to say that in 1988 we were talking about revising prices to the tune of R100 billion. Today we are talking about roughly R200 billion. If we drag things out any longer, the figure will soon rise to R300 billion or even R400 billion.

Comrades! Virtually every speech to some extent broached the question of what changes there should be in retail price policy. Two approaches emerged with particular clarity. One involves a transition to free prices and the second involves their simultaneous revision with the subsequent gradual expansion of the principles of free price formation.

In this connection I once again want to confirm the government's position. We are not at all prepared for the first option. The report gave detailed reasons for this.

The second option enables us to predict the situation and implement an effective system of measures to protect the population against a rise in the cost of living. That is why it was favored by the government. In our opinion, it may be taken as the basis for further work.

Let me say a few words about compensation payments. I have already given a figure that illustrates that in the period 1987-1990 the population's monetary income will have increased approximately R200 billion over their expenditure. This money was not distributed evenly among various strata of the population. A large proportion of the money went to workers at enterprises in a number of economic sectors where increases in wages were seen to outstrip production volumes, along with cooperative workers and personnel at many research institutes and design organizations. Pensioners and people on low fixed incomes received little or the amount of money paid remained as before.

We have tried to arrange the compensation system in such a way as to eradicate the distribution injustices that may arise in the process. This means that the less well-off—those whom we are obliged to protect as a priority—will be in the best position. The main bulk of the losses from the prices rises should be borne by those whose incomes have particularly risen over the past few years.

Now to monetary reform. Certain deputies have talked about it. This problem is often widely discussed in the press. The government has repeatedly voiced its opinion on this score. I will repeat our conclusions yet again.

The popularity of monetary reform, which is being viewed by the majority in its regressive version, is based on the idea that it will be possible to confiscate money from the rich—those who have earned their money dishonestly—whereas earned income will not be touched. We have analyzed in detail the consequences of implementing this measure and come to the conclusion that black economy dealers will be the least affected by monetary reform. They do not keep their money in large deposits at savings banks—rather, they try to turn the money into material assets and have more opportunity to do that than anyone. Moreover, calculations show that in order to reduce the considerable money supply even slightly it will be necessary to demand declarations and introduce reduced exchange proportions [ponizhennyye proportsii obmena] on deposits of not more than R1,000. This means that the interests of most honest workers and truly earned savings will be affected. We cannot follow that path.

After all, today this money is invested in savings banks and has, in practice, been withdrawn from circulation. We must particularly value the population's trust in the state and its savings bank. Undermining that trust would mean encouraging people to withdraw their deposits and fling them into the consumer market, which is highly disrupted as it is. Sensible policy should be aimed at providing as many incentives as possible for savings and, to that end, raising the interest paid on deposits. We are now concerned to prevent deposits being devalued in connection with a price rise. And I would like to take this opportunity to assure Soviet citizens on the government's behalf that their savings in savings banks will be protected too.

Now permit me to dwell on questions that emerged during the discussion of the government concept. Clearly, it would be expedient to group these questions according to the nature of the problems they cover.

The largest number of issues naturally concerns the most socially and economically complex subject—providing reliable social protection for the population against an increase in the cost of living. Questions concerned in one way or another with this problem have come in from USSR People's Deputies Larionov, Mikheyev, Osipov, Zubkov, Kublashvili, Zhigunova, Kamenshchikova, and many others. They reflect concern about the reliability of the mechanism of compensation measures and the way in which the interests of individual population groups—women with young children, pensioners, inhabitants of Siberia and the Far East, and workers at state enterprises—will be taken into account.

I have already talked about the general approaches to the choice of the proposed system of compensation measures. Now I will talk specifically about the matter raised by the people's deputies.

The government has painstakingly analyzed all possible options for implementing compensation measures. In determining approaches to their construction the main consideration was to select a general principle which could be used as the basis for the creation of the most socially just system of compensation. We have defined and proposed such a principle. It lies in combining the demands of priority and maximum support for the less well-off sections of the population and consideration for each worker's real contribution to social production.

Only this clearly verified and thoroughly considered approach can, in our opinion, secure the people's faith in the reform being carried out, and social consensus in society.

A number of deputies raised the question: What sources will be used to pay for compensation at economically accountable enterprises?

In all cases the source of compensation is the same—state budget funds. But, in order not to move money around from one account to another, as it were, it would clearly be expedient for economically accountable enterprises to initially pay these sums out of their own income, and then take them into account in budget calculations, reducing the amount of tax payable accordingly. This is stated in the concept submitted by the government. At the same time, enterprises are entitled to allocate additional sums from their income to increase compensation. For instance, to provide extra payment in connection with a rise in the price of passenger transport.

You realize that it is simply not possible to describe now all the subtleties of the compensation system as applied to each social, demographic, or professional population group. But if there is support for the government's proposal on the nationwide discussion of the draft reform of retail prices and compensation to the population for the losses associated with this, the materials submitted for the public's verdict will undoubtedly include figures prepared during the elaboration of the concept and describing compensation measures with respect to individual population groups.

At the same time I am bound to dwell in detail on the compensation measures which the government is proposing in connection with the rise in prices for bread and bread products, provided, of course, that such a decision is made by the USSR Supreme Soviet.

I would remind you that in that event extra spending by the population on bread and bread products in this second half of 1990 will amount to R17.5 billion.

I emphasize once more that this sum will be repaid in full to the population.

How do we propose to do that?

According to the calculations that have been made, the following compensation will be paid from the moment that the new retail prices for bread and bread products are introduced: to workers, employees, collective farm [kolkhoz] members, and other categories of the population, R13 a month, to pensioners, R9.50, to students at higher educational institutions, technical colleges, and vocational and technical day schools R13, children aged up to 5, R5.50, children aged 6-12, R7, children aged 13-17, R10 a month, and dependants one-half the rate for workers.

For example, a family of four with both parents working and two children will receive compensation of over R40 a month.

The session paid considerable attention to problems of taxing the profits of enterprises. First of all, the proposed rates of tax, including those directed against monopolies, are being put in doubt.

What can one say about this? First, when introducing a profit tax at a rate of 55 percent we are basing ourselves on the economic realities and on those tasks which have to be resolved at a Union and republic level. We could apply a lower rate of tax. But it is necessary here to soberly assess our opportunities in the implementation of social, production, environmental, and other problems. Therefore, the analysis here must be particularly precise. Before making a final decision and also so as to clarify this matter, let us calculate together.

Second, the top limit of the level of profitability. The measure proposed to limit it is a defensive measure which protects the consumer against monopoly diktat.

I often ask myself the question: Who actually opposes the 30-percent "profitability ceiling?" And each time I ask: Either the consumer or the producer. I did an analysis which shows that most often it is the producer. But the consumer plays a very passive role in this instance. We, the government, are trying to protect him. People are beginning to criticize us though: Why are you doing this, they say?

The realities cannot be ignored, comrades. Monopolism cannot be overcome in a single day. At the same time there must be a system which provides for exceptions from those rules in cases when an enterprise achieves a high level of efficiency not by raising prices but by using scientific and technical achievements.

Many questions have been raised about foreign economic ties, the currency situation of the country as a whole and of individual enterprises, mutual relations within the CEMA framework and also with the developing countries, and the convertibility of the ruble. Such questions have been raised by People's Deputies Kisin, Bavula, Ostroukhov, Nuzhnyy, and a number of others. They were also raised in the speeches of Comrades Filshin and Sharipov. The questions raised by people's deputies focus in the main on problems of the effectiveness of our foreign economic ties, particularly in mutual relations with countries where until recently their character was determined to a considerable extent by the political component. I spoke about this in the report and must stress once more that the Soviet Union's mutual relations with its foreign partners are being firmly switched to a strictly commercial basis. Such is the essential condition of the country's normal economic development.

Deputy Chekhoyev touched on the theme of regional differences in connection with the switch to market relations whereas comrades Tukhtabayev and Ardzinba raise the question of mutual relations between the Union and the union republics in conditions of the market economy.

The government report spoke of the need to take into account the levels of development of individual republics and differences in initial conditions when switching to market relations. Undoubtedly a mechanism must be created to help those republics which for objective reasons have lagged behind in their development. The government believes that an interrepublic development fund could be the main element in such a mechanism. But a decision on this matter can be taken, of course, only with the agreement of all republics.

I consider perfectly fair the remarks by people's deputies to the effect that the report does not adequately reflect the problems facing autonomous entities in connection with the switch to market conditions. Undoubtedly, the questions raised are very serious and demand a further detailed elaboration from the national and union republic governments.

[Text] This also applies to social support for the small peoples of the North and the Far East.

The urgency with which the question has been raised that the government concept and report paid unacceptably scant attention to the cultural development and to the complexities which it may face in market conditions is no accident. I shall say frankly—I was greatly impressed by the speech from USSR People's Deputy D.N. Kugultinov. It was entirely imbued with a profound philosophical sense, the point of which is that culture should not inadvertently be pushed into the background when economic and material problems are being tackled. No economic mechanism will help in that case. In brief, the questions of the development of culture, education, and health care undoubtedly must be given their proper place in the forthcoming economic transformations.

A good deal has been said to the government about scientific and technical progress and the imperfection of the economic levers in this sphere. All this must be taken into account in the further elaboration of the document. And it is necessary to create the kind of incentive mechanism which would really promote scientific and technical progress.

Now I shall dwell on one more fundamental question. It relates to the system of management of the national economy in connection with the switch to a regulated market. There have been statements to the effect that if the existing structure, approved by the Supreme Soviet 10 months ago, is retained an effective switch to the market economy is impossible. Clearly, in my report I failed to show convincingly that when beginning such large-scale transformations it is extremely dangerous to destroy the existing system of management at the same time. How we should use the potential of the transformation of this system is a different matter. It must fit into the market economy to the maximum extent possible. Experience shows that the principle of destruction is not always the best or truest path. Of course, the present system of management will look completely different in a year or two.

Comrades! The proposal submitted to society's judgment today destroys by its radical nature the ideas of the country's socioeconomic life which have built up over decades and demands a new understanding of that life. This will take time. The period of preparing the population for the new conditions will not be easy. I must say time and again: The switch to the market economy is possible only with a consolidation of efforts of the whole people and with their active support. We shall have to conduct a truly nationwide discussion of this complex but absolutely necessary step in the transformation of the economy which will affect the way of life and future not just of the present generation but of future generations, too. We do not know in advance the result of the people's expression of their will and we shall act, of course, as the people themselves want.

But on behalf of the country's government at this difficult time I must urge everyone to consider their actions seriously and weigh up what they do, including the fact that they should not yield to panic, go in for hoarding everything, or deplete our already meager market of reserves, which will spoil and be of no use to anyone!

I should like constantly to draw everyone's attention to both aspects of the problem: The impression is being created that many people hear only that prices have to rise. But at the moment, too, few people realize that the government will do its utmost to alleviate these difficulties and protect Soviet people against them as much as possible.

Thus we all face a serious test and can only pass it successfully if we are united and are sure that the chosen path is correct and if panic and confusion do not dog us from the very outset. Examine the prevailing situation soberly, weigh up all the pros and cons calmly and sensibly, and organize a truly nationwide consultation to take this decision and only after that proceed to its implementation—that is what I urge all citizens of the country to do.

In conclusion, I want to say that the government has absolutely no intention of placing on anyone else its responsibility for implementing the program for the transfer to a regulated market economy. Furthermore, we are firmly confident about the need to clearly distinguish between the powers of the executive and the legislature. That is precisely why the government must have the opportunity to act resolutely and firmly within the limits of the rights conferred on it.

At the same time the significance of the question which we have been discussing these past few days, its truly historic character, the need for social consensus for the implementation of the chosen strategy of transfer to the market determine the extreme need for close cooperation between the government and parliament. We are counting on the active work of the USSR Supreme Soviet committees and commissions together with government representatives on deepening and improving the concept.

We are counting on the support of the people.

Political & Social

Ryzhkov Unharmed in Car Accident 30 May

LD3105082390 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] Rumors have spread about a car crash in which Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov was involved. In order to prevent speculations we report:

According to the INTERFAX information agency, yesterday at the 5 km mark of the Rublev highway at 0915 the car in which Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov was travelling collided with an army bus while passing it. The crash occured as a result of the bus driver's fault. As a result, one man accompanying Comrade Ryzhkov was injured. Nikolay Ivanovich himself was not affected.

TASS Reports 'Slight Injuries'

LD3105122490 Moscow TASS in English 1204 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] Moscow May 31 TASS—The following official statement has been circulated here:

"In response to questions from representatives of the press and citizens it is announced that in the morning of May 30, on Rublev highway there was a road accident involving the car carrying Nikolay Ryzhkov. He, a man accompanying him, and one of the passengers of the oncoming bus received slight injuries. The car and the bus were damaged in the collision."

On Wednesday morning, at about 8:30 Prime Minister Nikolay Ryzhkov's official limousine collided with a bus at the fifth kilometer of the Rublev-Uspensk highway, to the west of Moscow, a senior road inspection official told TASS.

Boris Koryakovtsev, chief of the Soviet Interior Ministry road inspection main department, blamed the accident on the inexperienced military driver of the oncoming bus, carrying 20 soldiers.

A security car driving in front of Ryzhkov's limousine flashed the aproaching bus.

The driver turned right, the bus's wheels struck the curb, the bus spun and blocked the road, prompting the collision, he said.

Independent TU Federation Opposes Ryzhkov Plan

LD3005190690 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS—The Presidium of the Board of the Federation of Independent Trade Unions of Russia issued a statement today, which expressed disagreement with the method of the transfer to a regulated market economy suggested by the Soviet Government.

The Federation created last April unites some 30 million working people in the biggest union republic.

The statement says that the government concept of the transfer to a market economy does not look like an integrated, scientifically substantiated programme with a package of legislative proposals. It Actually boils down to the increase of retail prices all over the country and its partial compensation. The Presidium believes that "there is no alternative to the transfer to the market economy" and expresses readiness to cooperate with the government in this direction and to search together for a way out from the economic crisis.

On behalf of trade union organisations from many parts of Russia, the leadership of the Federation proposes to organise a permanent round-table conference of measures to ensure social protection in conditions of a transfer to market economy. The government, trade unions and well-known scientists should take part in the discussion. An open discussion of the draft economic reform should end with a nationwide referendum, which would be advisable to hold in each of the union republics separately. The Presidium urged the First Congress of People's Deputies of the Russian Federation, which is under way in Moscow, to assign the republican Supreme Soviet and government to work out a draft law on referendums and to submit the issue, the same as the generalised result of a discussion of the draft economic reform, to the next Congress of People's Deputies of Russia.

Open Letter Faults Gorbachev Leadership

90UN1880A Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
16 May 90 Second Edition p 4

[Article by Aleksandr Ilyin: "'An Open Letter to M.S. Gorbachev'"]

[Text] "Dear Mikhail Sergeyevich! I am writing to you because all of my appeals to other echelons have failed to produce results...."

Our editorial office receives many letters of this kind. They are written by people who are disappointed by something, do not believe in finding truth and justice anymore, and face the decisive choice of their lives, or have already made it. They write due to the old habit of seeking protection in Moscow, in the top echelon, though it would seem to a detached observer that it would be easier for them to resolve their issue, frequently an utterly personal one, locally—with a plant director, in a rayon soviet or people's court.... However, don't we all know how tightly our lives are bound by the barbed fence of bureaucracy and how hopeless it is to attempt to break through the barriers of a pro forma approach, paper-pushing, and incompetence, given the current power vacuum?

We can hardly advise Olga Nikitovna Ishchenko from Krivoy Rog to address the local authorities: Her letter to M.S. Gorbachev which, at first sight, is also personal in nature raises issues that transcend by far the framework of her personal biography.

Therefore, O.N. Ishchenko has the floor: "Dear Mikhail Sergeyevich! As a former communist of yesterday who believed wholeheartedly in the ideals of the revolution and who vigorously boosted the Communist Party at the Krivoy Rog Wool Spinning Mill from several to more than 300 members, I thank you cordially for the perestroyka you announced, alternatives, the plurality of opinions, and new thinking! However, do not apply all of this to the entire party because it has nothing to do with it. Until now, it has only been a faithful servant of those at the helm. Article 6 of the Constitution was not right to proclaim it 'the leading and guiding force.' If it had been so then perhaps the repressions and Afghanistan would not have happened. As an entity, it has never been 'a leading and guiding force.'"

This may have been written in an outburst and at a bitter moment. However, many members of the party who suffered from lawlessness and inability to speak out in the era of the cult of personality and stagnation will agree with the assessments of Olga Nikitovna. However, why is O.N. Ishchenko "a former communist of yesterday" now, at the height of perestroyka?

"I, who as recently as yesterday had boundless faith in our ideals, began to grow from 'a cog' into a person with 'new thinking.' To be sure, it is late to see the light, but better late then never—this is how the wise proverb goes. "Thanks to you, I, the one who has been a faithful and devoted prop for the party and its leaders for 22 years, am now turning in my party card and filing a statement on leaving the party. It is hard to imagine what grief it would have caused me had I been expelled from the party before perestroyka; this is how much I valued it! What about now? You see the degree to which I have overcome my subservience to habits—I am doing this myself, without any regret. Even if I were not to pay party dues but the party instead would pay me extra every month—I don't want it! I no longer believe in the need to maintain it, to say nothing of glorifying and renewing it.

"We can live without the party for ages
Giving no thought to the system at all
As long as there is enough milk
And three times the meat for those who need it.
"At present, this is my firm POSITION."

Let us stop quoting the letter for a minute—it is too painful to read these lines. They prompt many bitter, bewildered questions which turn your soul inside out. How could this happen: Before perestroyka, a person believed in our ideals and, while growing from "a cog" into a person lately, has lost this faith? The things she cherished so much have lost all value for her. Is having "enough milk" is really the point? Is this the essence of "new thinking?"

One would want to tell her: "No, Olga Nikitovna, you jumped to conclusions, you interrupted your party biography too abruptly and unfairly! After all, it is exactly at present, right now that the party needs personalities rather than reliable 'cogs' and 'props.' It does not need the "faithful," it needs those with convictions...." However, I think that she understands this herself as well I do. Still.... Perhaps, you really cannot be a communist without faith. Meanwhile, as her subsequent testament indicates, she has lost her old faith, alas, without acquiring a new one. She admits that for many years she prayed to V.I. Lenin as God; now she considers him "an adventurer in politics" and "the originator of the cult of personality." For many years, "we naively ascribed modesty to him." Meanwhile, it turns out that "he was a great egoist" and did everything in order "to eradicate the belief of the people in God, making them pray to him alone and glorify only him throughout the ages." Possessing the skill of convincing the people, he attracted them with the ghost of communism. "He suppressed all the dissident party members, making the party into a programmed robot, a monopolistic monster that sweeps aside everything it finds undesirable, useful as it may be." Hence the command-administrative system "under which, as we see, only superior functionaries beginning with rayon committees had a warm and comfortable life."

While I was reading these lines, I unwittingly caught myself thinking that I have read similar nonsensical accusations many times in the press and heard them on TV rather than in a personal, albeit open, letter. I have myself written many times that Lenin could not, should not have been made into a god, an icon. He was an earthly man, with his insights and mistakes which he himself never hid or was afraid to admit openly. As an editor, I have worked on the articles of scientists and essayists for whom contradictions in the views of Lenin and their dialectics were no secret, and who frankly wrote about the great damage inflicted on us by the thoughtless ideological idolatry planted by Stalinism in the minds and hearts of the people, planted so as to also elevate themselves, "faithful students," "faithful Leninists" exalting Lenin for selfish reasons.

Apparently, it is much easier to grasp the straight-as-a-nail accusations which, alas, are without number at present. Feeling for Olga Nikitovna in her bitter drama, I think about the irredeemable guilt which the "much-educated" people should now feel who currently impart to others their hatred of Lenin, October, and everything Soviet in an equally thoughtless and mercenary manner. Weren't they, "the knowledgeable and intelligent people," the ones to "discover" the origins of Stalinism in Lenin? Does the dubious credit for proclaiming the leader of the proletarian revolution "the father of lawlessness," the originator of the principle "the end justifies any means," go to them?

Indeed, a cruel time has come and, thank God, gone when bells were thrown down from the domes of churches; they were thrown down smashing to bits not only the ringing cast copper but also the innocent souls of the people. However, why should we now smash the bells of the revolution and its ideals against the ground once again with barbaric cruelty, breaking in the process the souls of the people and filling them with unbelief and cynicism? Why crush the history of the people, portraying them as the rabble, cads, vandals, as a wicked mob to which, supposedly, Russia was given "for profanation?" A citizen cannot exist without knowing genuine rather than embellished or grim history; the profanation of history devastates souls.

As Yaroslav Smelyakov wrote movingly and wisely about "The History of Russia" by S.M. Solovyev:

"History bears no idle talk,
The path of the people is hard.
One cannot love
Its bloodied pages thoughtlessly,
Nor can one fail to love them to distraction."

However, some of the present-day historians and essayists who are not aware of how their hasty words affect the consciousness of the people—the letter by O.N. Ishchenko is the case in point—lack such wisdom and thoughtful love....

However, let us go back to the testament of Olga Nikitovna:

"Having taken the helm, you, Mikhail Sergeyevich, decided to share power with God and the people. For this alone, I cannot fail to respect you if all of it was sincere rather than a perestroyka game.

"Having heard from you, already our president 'I am a communist,' and having found out that you are firmly in favor of reinforcing the party, socialism, and the ideals of revolution, and in favor of their renewal, I—still a rank-and-file Communist for now—want to ask you, our leader, this immodest question: Why did you not rush to advocate and defend the ideals of the revolution when you took the helm of the Communist Party?! You announced perestroyka to the entire world instead and declared from the TV screen merrily: 'We also have a farmer in Lithuania who, incidentally, happens to be a rayon committee of the party secretary.'

"For my part, being naive, at the time I came to believe you very much, that you are first of all an excellent MASTER, a knowledgeable economist, an astute politician, and only after that a communist.

"Perhaps, all the people and even republics of the USSR thought like that, and not just me. Now it turns out that you have disappointed us in the five years of perestroyka: You have merely awakened and shaken the minds of the people, pulling at the legs of chairs of the command-administrative system—the favorite creation of the Communist Party. However, what kind of a negligent mother does it take to choke her only comfort herself? All the more so because you are a communist! Where is the logic of your words and deeds?! You declared war on the command-administrative system and the strength of official bureaucracy while immediately augmenting this strength by the state quality acceptance and increasing the salaries of all those who manufacture no products. You argued for restructuring and reducing the party apparatus, saying in a prestigious forum that many people receive money which they do not earn, and immediately increased their salaries as if to reward economic disintegration and the expansion of red tape; you fight for reinforcing the party and ask that it not be defamed.... How are we to believe you?!"

We have already gotten used to M.S. Gorbachev being criticized sharply—suffice it to mention exchanges at the congresses of people's deputies and Supreme Soviet sessions. In the editorial mailbag, there are also many letters whose authors do not at all mince words. An old and, I would not hesitate to use this word, slavish habit comes to the fore: We have been silent for so many years, we have sung so many praises while chewing out the just departed former leaders—and now finally it is here, we'll go for it, and discharge our minds.... However, do we remember that both the party and Gorbachev have called in the fire on themselves, that they are searching and trying without any fear of admitting the mistakes of both the past and the present day? Are we helping them in this search, are we doing everything possible and impossible in order for all of us together to break out of the deadly embrace of the past and the crisis shackles of the present?

Olga Nikitovna also stigmatizes the party apparatus which, supposedly, is taking vengeance on Gorbachev "for perestroyka and for rattling their chairs, thus providing for themselves ideological work with the masses and demonstrating the need for the preservation and reinforcement of the apparatus"—I would note that this is also in keeping with an established tradition, though it is not unfounded. In the opinion of Olga Nikitovna, at present "all union republics should not be afraid of a war from abroad against which by now the entire world has risen" but should rather be afraid of negligent leaders. "Not when taken separately—perhaps, only in a single republic a dictator or a self-enamored egoist will be found for whom it does not matter what to proclaim as long as he becomes famous—but of all taken together...."

Hardly any arguments can change O.N. Ishchenko's mind, at any rate at present: Apparently, a person has snapped seriously, and time is necessary to dispel the doubts which oppress the mind and soul. Not only our society as a whole but every person is now going through a protracted crisis. As of now there are few weighty arguments in our reality which could restore balance like a fast-acting drug. The understanding that we cannot go on living the way we did just recently prompted perestroyka and our search for the untrodden paths of renewal. This prompted all of us together and each one of us separately. It is very tragic to realize that quite a few of us turned out to be unable to withstand the revealed contradictions of life, which not only the president and general secretary but all those who have come to believe in the inevitability of perestroyka and its purifying power should have the courage to realize, grasp, and turn into a source of development and movement of society. Indeed, many souls have been disfigured so badly that at times the catharsis initiated by the party turns out to be too much for individuals who resolve to take a desperate step and abruptly change the bearings of their fate....

O.N. Ishchenko finishes her letter by saying: "Thank you once again, Mikhail Sergeyevich, for opening my eyes to our ideals and our reality with glasnost, perestroyka, and new thinking. I wish that your eyes would open soon too, and then we may finally restructure ourselves in a genuine and most serious manner rather than just from the speaker's stand and on paper, in speeches. In this case, the Renaissance era may come to our house as well, and it will sweep away all the ugly forms and distortions of the human soul."

I think that reading these words, largely offensive and unjustified, will also be a bitter experience for the addressee, though the author's sincerity is beyond doubt. Indeed, difficult and heavy is the lot of the leader who took the first step to the truth and who now, some time later, shoulders the burden of not only responsibility but, frankly, the ingratitude of the people. Still, I resolved to publish this open letter from "yesterday's, former communist" O.N. Ishchenko, and not in order to pour oil on the fire—M.S. Gorbachev is an unenviable position to begin with. I turn to this letter for the sole purpose of fighting for a person who has had doubts, has been taken aback, and has lost faith. At present, the party needs to know the whole truth about itself and about the reasons why those people leave its ranks for whom this would have been a real woe not so long ago. I believe that it is necessary for all of us to know this—from a rank-and-file communist to the general secretary of the Central Committee.

'Misunderstanding' on Ligachev Election Cleared

PM2705101190 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 90 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report under the "Official" rubric: "From Among Three Candidates"]

[Text] Voting to elect delegates to the 28th CPSU Congress took place in Belgorod Oblast party electoral districts. Ye. K. Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was elected congress delegate on a multicandidate basis from among three candidates. The votes cast for him accounted for 79.7 percent of communists taking part in the election.

As for a report by the weekly ARGUMENTY I FAKTY to the effect that Ye.K. Ligachev failed to get elected to the congress in Moscow Oblast's Ruzskiy Rayon, this is—to say the least—a misunderstanding.

Ye.K. Ligachev was nominated in several RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] and union republic oblasts. He consented to stand in Belgorod Oblast. The Ruzskiy Rayon electoral commission did not approach him. The Central Committee secretary did not consent to stand anywhere else, including Ruzskiy Rayon, and had no meetings with that rayon's communists and working people. The electoral commission was thus in breach of election procedures.

Politburo Commission Studies Repressions

LD3005203890 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1812 GMT 30 May 90

["In the Commission of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee for the Study of Materials Connected with the Repressions That Took Place During the Thirties, Forties, and Early Fifties"—TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 30 May (TASS)—A sitting of the commission, chaired by Aleksandr Yakovlev, heard an announcement from the USSR Procuracy and the USSR Supreme Court on the results of an examination of the materials connected with the rehabilitation of citizens who were called to criminal account in the case of the so-called "Sultan-Galiyev counerrevolutionary organization."

The case was fabricated by OGPU [United State Political Administration at the Council of People's Commissars] bodies at the end of 1928. M.Kh Sultan-Galiyev, a member of the collegium of the People's Commissariat for Nationality Affairs, and 76 other persons were falsely accused of being participants in a counterrevolutionary organization that aimed to perpetrate terror and an armed uprising within the country. A study showed no such organization actually existed.

The citizens involved in the case were subjected to various terms of deprivation of liberty and exile. Later, many of them were, essentially on the same charges, sentenced to harsher penalties, and some, including M.Kh. Sultan-Galiyev, were shot.

A USSR Supreme Court plenum quashed the sentence of the Supreme Court's military collegium of 8 December 1939 condemning M.Kh. Sultan-Galiyev to the supreme penalty, and dropped the case against him for absence of a corpus delicti.

The commission also heard a report from the Party Control Committee under the CPSU Central Committee on the progress of the work in local party bodies connected with the party rehabilitation of those who, in the twenties and thirties, faced trumped-up political charges of so-called "national deviationism."

The sitting of the commission examined a memorandum from the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy on the illegal calling to party and judicial account in 1937-1939 of a large number of army political workers in the case of the so-called "intra-army opposition of 1928."

It has been established that no such opposition actually existed. The Main Military Procuracy and the Party Commission of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy have been instructed to examine, in the nearest time, the materials on the judicial and party rehabilitation of the persons involved in the case.

The commission is continuing its work.

'Rational Approach' Toward CPSU's Split Urged

PM3005140990 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 90 First Edition p 4

[Article by A. Drozdov, laboratory chief at the USSR Academy of Sciences Far East Branch Marine Biology Institute: "Is There an Alternative to a Split?"]

[Text] Vladivostok—In summoning up the courage to assume responsibility for the crisis in society, the party has come under critical fire. Everything must be answered for: The economy that has been turned upside down, the countless sacrifices and sufferings of the people, and the lack of spirituality in society. It is particularly trying for young communists.

Yes, the country is at a critical stage in its history. It is mentally fatigued. Heated discussion of the political documents for the 28th congress is raging. Communists are awaiting the congress with impatience, hope, and wariness. Great responsibility rests with its delegates. What can the congress do? It can leave everything as it is after somewhat modifying the drafts of the Statutes and the Platform. A split in the party along national lines, into a multitude of parties of national persuasion, is then feasible. That would be a tragedy for the country. The party should remain the sole consolidating force, but one mindful of a strong opposition. If you sever the conservative and radical parts of the party and call upon democratically minded communists to consolidate around the center, then—under a multiparty system—the party will remain the chief target of criticism from right and left and will have no political prospects. Only a rational, sensible approach toward forming two parties arising out of the CPSU and standing on socialist platforms will ensure the country a promising future. This, in my view, is the supreme task facing the 28th CPSU Congress.

Precongress Documents Commission Meets

90UN1899A Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 17 May 90 p 2

[V. Tsarev report: "In the Central Committee Commission: a Working Moment"]

[Text] A report appeared in the press recently to the effect that the CPSU Central Committee commission charged with making the preparations for the 28th CPSU Congress was continuing its work on the precongress documents and was reviewing proposals and comments on the drafts for the CPSU Central Committee Platform and CPSU Rules.

Perhaps in earlier times we would have been satisfied with that kind of brief report for we had become accustomed (we had been schooled in this!) to the "great secrets" that were created at the highest levels, while the "masses" were given the summary, a result in finished form, for compliance. But times change. Today not only we the journalists, but our readers also are not satisfied with a skimpy report about the work of a commission on documents that are so important for the people. A telephone call to the editorial office unambiguously proved this: There at the top they can no longer be satisfied with stereotype information, but are prepared to expand the circle of those who are informed, and they invited journalists to the next working meeting that took place in the CPSU Central Committee.

It was not all the members of the commission who were seated at the large table, but one of the working groups set up within the framework of the commission—the one that is dealing only with the draft CPSU Central Committee Platform. However, the word "only" is hardly apropos. For it is a matter of a document whose contents will have to define for many years the life of the party and its political course and its work methods, and its understanding of fundamental issues in the country's development. In short, it is a matter that affects the fundamental interests of the whole of society.

On the table before each member of the working group lies a weighty volume in a red binder. As CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee Secretary V.A. Medvedev, who opened the meeting, said, the binder contained the main proposals and criticisms pertaining to the draft Platform. The first concern of the working group was to consider them and generalize them and take them into account during work on the main party document of the time. This is far from a simple matter, for among the many hundreds and thousands of proposals there are many that totally disagree with each other, and some are diametrically opposed. And if we take into account the fact that the Central Committee commission is not about to ignore the alternative draft documents for the congress, in particular the documents of the Democratic Platform and the Marxist Platform, then it is not difficult to imagine how hard it is to find an optimal version.

The first meeting of the working group was also a stage of quest at which possible ways were discussed to reach agreement on a principled basis. It was a question of the need to investigate thoroughly the places where the alternative proposals and documents were deeply at variance and to decide which problems required debate and where a simple clarification of terms would be adequate. And here, everyone agreed that there was no need to cling to the letter of any particular formulation or necessarily to insist on one's own formulation, but to proceed from the interests of the matter.

Following the opening statement by V.A. Medvedev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee Secretary L.N. Zaykov, First Secretary of the Moscow Gorkom [city party committee] Yu.A. Prokofyev, Vice President of the USSR Academy of Sciences V.N. Kudryavtsev, Party Committee Secretary at the Minsk Clock Factory V.N. Chikin, writer V.I. Oleynik, and VLKSM [All-Union Leninist Communist Youth League] Central Committee Secretary S.A. Smirnov took part in the discussion of fundamental issues in the work on the draft Platform and touched on the main issues on which an interesting debate is now taking place in the party and in society.

It became clear that even the very name of the document needs to be reviewed. What will it be—the Platform of the Central Committee submitted for discussion or a draft congress document—a Program of Action for the Party, Basic Principles of Action? Contradictory opinions were also voiced with respect to the goal named in the document: "Toward Humane, Democratic Socialism." Some of the proposals submitted to the commission expressed the thought that there is no need to say "humane, democratic" since any other kind of socialism is inconceivable! But is this so? We recall the "Manifesto...." For did not the founders of scientific communism talk about various kinds of socialism, even feudal socialism? Others, on the other hand, suggest that we restrict ourselves to what should be seen as the goal in the building of a humane, democratic society.... Without mentioning socialism? But would not the goal itself be lost in the watered-down stream of words? That means.... It means that we must necessarily singify our socialist, communist choice. In general it is a question of how important it is to strengthen the historical-theoretical part in the document so that everyone will have a clear idea of the stage of social development at which we find ourselves, of what we have built and what we want.

The topical issue of the relationship between general proposals of principle and the nature of specific actions and the immediate goals and ways to reach them was discussed with the same interest. And it was the opinion of those taking part in the debate that it will not be possible to get through this without in-depth consideration of social processes. We must remember that the party was created as a vanguard force of the working class. Then it became the party of all the people. And it was arranged, as it were, to suit everyone. And what will it be like under the conditions of a multiparty system? It is clear that there is a need to provide a clear-cut definition of the social base of the communist party.

The talk turned to a definition of the nature of party activity—should it strive to preserve its previous primary party organizations in the labor collectives or listen to those who are advising that attention be focused on parliamentary activity? And again: Is it right for communists to defend their views among servicemen in military units, legal agencies, and so forth? These and many other controversial issues cannot be brushed aside.

The document should be absolutely honest and candid, plant party committee secretary V.N. Chikin says. How is it possible, for example, to talk about rejecting rigid formulations for the principle of democratic socialism and then state that we shall not act on its content...?

There is a comradely discussion in which the main subject is the individual and his interests and objectives, his ideals and his everyday life. Hence the proposals that the congress document should emphasize the interests of the individual and creating for him comprehensive conditions for life and work but, of course, not from positions of egalitarianism, not counting on parasitical trends, but giving due consideration to his labor contribution, talents, and social usefulness.

No matter what part of the document was touched upon in this hall, it always had one thing in common; namely, the desire to think freely and on a broad plane about the goals and tasks of the party and methods for its work and struggle, so as never to let slip an opportunity for development. "We should not overdo things": these words, uttered by one of the speakers, perhaps described most graphically the character of the first meeting of this working group.

To judge from the discussion, it faces a great deal of tense work before the congress itself and then together with the delegates, who will then also be included in the business.

CPSU Democratic Party Conference Opens

LD2605201490 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 26 May 90

[Text] The second regional conference of the CPSU Democratic Platform began work in Moscow today. Two hundred and eighty-five delegates from Moscow city and 85 from Moscow Oblast gathered to work out an integrated position for the forthcoming all-Union conference of the democratic platform and to work out documents for the 28th congress of the CPSU.

Three main views about the future of the Democratic Platform emerged from the very first minutes of work. Some delegates spoke of the need for the platform's supporters to leave the ranks of the Communist Party and to set up their own party of a socialist orientation or to join the RSFSR Democratic Party. This view was not supported, however.

The second proposal was that the platform's supporters should continue their work to reform the party within the CPSU.

The third option, proposed by Lysenko, leader of the Democratic Platform, provides for a compromise: They should work at the 28th congress with the aim of a fundamental structure reform of the CPSU. In the event of a majority at the congress rejecting reform, it would be necessary for supporters of the Democratic Platform to leave the ranks of the CPSU.

The conference intends to complete its work tomorrow.

Party of Constitutional Democrats Set Up

LD2605171890 Moscow World Service in English 0710 GMT 26 May 90

[Text] Another political party has been set up in the USSR. And now some details from our reporter:

[Reporter] The constituent congress of the Party of Constitutional Democrats is drawing to a close in this hall. The party continues the traditions of a large (?known) socialist party of constitutional democrats of pre-revolutionary Russia. Our reporter talked to a member of the organizing committee of the constituent congress, Professor (Igor Surikov):

[begin recording] [Reporter] What are the main political aims of your party?

[Surikov, in Russian with superimposed English translation] Our party proceeds from the priority of the rights of the individual over those of any collectives, of any organizational standing above the individual. We profess the need of fixing these rights and their protection constitutionally. We reject any form of violent destructive change of our life and we recognize only a reformist approach which makes it possible to advance toward normal civilized life in a peaceful way.

The party, whose members address each other Mr or Mrs in Russian, count on support of intellectuals, college students and a part of industrial workers and cooperative members. The party believes that the country should return to the historically tested civilized forms of state and public life. The Constitutional Democrats uphold private ownership in its classical shape, as well as free enterprise, freedom of speech without any censorship, trial by jury and a professonal army. A white swan and its feather is the party's emblem. [end recording]

Soviet Opposition Party Official on Prospects

AU3005134290 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 May 90 p 2

[Interview with Nikolay Travkin, chairman of the Russian Democratic Party, by Moscow correspondent Peter Dunai; in Moscow,on 27 May: "The Soviet Army Will Not Shoot at the People"]

[Text] Nikolay Travkin, who was elected as chairman of the anti-communist platform Russian Democratic Party on 27 May, gave his first interview in this position to NEPSZABADSAG.

[Dunai] Mr Travkin, in your view, could a disintegrating Soviet Union divided in sovereign republic endanger the security of Europe and of the world at large?

[Travkin] It will be no tragedy if the current federation becomes a confederation. This will not threaten the security of Europe or of the world at all, naturally, only if the division is carried out in a civilized way.

[Dunai] Speaking about the Army, how do you predict its future steps? Your party has no influence on the Army or on the other means of power, like the Interior Ministry or the KGB. Is this not a problem?

[Travkin] Why should we supervise these bodies? The current situation is still the heritage of the monopoly of power enjoyed by the CPSU, where the party controls everything, including the police forces, the KGB, and the Army. The Russian Democratic Party wants to make these organizations apolitical, so that they only serve the will of the people, and not various political programs and ambitions. As for the danger of confrontation between the people and the Army, I think this is exaggerated today. This Army and Interior Ministry is no longer the same as in the past. It is also my conviction that the Army should never be used against the people. Besides, in the current situation, a large-scale use of the Army against the people is not possible. The parliament is carefully following what is happening there, and you saw the fate of Major Lopatin. He was the first to speak up about the luxurious villas unjustifiably owned by the leaders of the Army, and about the 1,500 square meter castles of Marshal Akhromeyev and his generals, including 10 hectares of parks for each. Parliament and the public opinion defended the major from the revenge of the military leaders. (Our correspondent's note.) In conclusion, I do not think it is possible to have a fatal confrontation between the Army and the people.

[Dunai] What is your opinion about the Lithuanian issue?

[Travkin] The congress of the representatives of the RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] expressed its intention to declare the federation's sovereignty already in the second day of deliberations. If representatives of the RSFSR claim the right for sovereignty, all the other republics should also have this right.

5 kg of Heroin Seized at Sheremetyevo-2

LD3005091190 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 29 May 90

[Correspondent V. Bakarinov reports from Sheremetyevo-2 airport; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Announcer] Customs staff, in cooperation with state security bodies, foiled an attempt to smuggle narcotics.

[Bakarinov] Using a special apparatus like this, five kilograms of the very strong narcotic substance heroin were discovered at the customs control point at Sheremetyevo-2 during an inspection of a passenger's luggage. A foreigner tried to bring it through, in transit from Asia to an Eastern European country. I can't tell you about it in greater detail yet—an investigation is under way.

They say you can judge a person by his acts. In the same way, one feels like comparing the life of this drug mafia envoy with his suitcase which had a false bottom. The commodity which, as distinct from sugar—white death—is worth more than one million dollars. And if the weight of the confiscated narcotic is divided into consumer quantities, if we can call them that, then the USSR customs service has prevented almost 500,000 people from being poisoned by this dreadful potion. For someone, it might have been the last time they used it; and for someone else it might have become the entrance to a tunnel from which there is no way out.

Incidentally, people often ask: How do they manage to discover smuggled narcotics? We will not reveal any professional secrets, but on this occasion the accumulated experience and skilfull activity of the customs officers proved decisive. And another thing, this was the third attempt in recent months to transmit a large quantity of narcotics through our country's territory. [video shows customs x-ray machine, suitcase with false bottom, white powder in plastic bags]

KGB Public Relations Center Created

90UN1943A Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 90 Second Edition p 8

[Article by V. Chertkov: "The Formerly Closed Door"]

[Text] **Moscow—None of the native Muscovites and KGB officials I talked to have ever seen these heavy, solid oak doors open. They are the doors facing Dzerzhinskiy Square. For the first time I found myself standing behind these doors (and who would be standing here anyway?) at the foot of the white marble staircase which has no wear marks left by anyone's feet. I looked at the KGB captain who was accompanying me as if inviting him to come meet the noise of the street.**

"It is too early yet; we will open the door soon," he said.

Nobody has ever granted a pass through door No. 1A. They seem to have saved it for a future, free admission. Then it will become possible to agree on a meeting and come to talk to the KGB officers about whatever interests you over a cup of coffee.

As I go up the steps I can see through the big windows the many stories of what used to be the inside prison. It is quite near, beyond the narrow well of the courtyard, and for some reason it reminds me of a stocking which used to be full and which I found under a pile of rags. Suddenly I saw it with somebody else's eyes, the rounded eyes behind the pince-nez on the face of the owl-headed man. The road to the present has been unpredictable: With my mind's eye I could see a Voice of America correspondent hurrying up those same steps.

General Karbainov (in Mongolian his name means "black knight"; there also is a village called Karbainovo in Omsk Oblast) is an intellectual with a tendency toward figurative thinking. He glances at the windows as if asking me: "Should we cover them up?"

"Why? Let them see so that they do not look where they should not when they start searching for the torture chambers," was my reasonable comment.

As it is supposed to be in special services, the forms and methods of this institution will remain secret. However, the KGB intends to keep us informed about the goals, directions, and results of its work. For that purpose a new operational subdivision is being added to its structure. It will be given the rights of an independent administration—the USSR KGB Center for Public Relations. Aleksandr Nikolayevich Karbainov was appointed head of the Center.

Here is the third floor—the premises of the center. It is almost ready for visitors, if you can apply such a name to the Soviet and foreign journalists, writers, and documentary film producers who are attracted by the KGB archives and by the mysteries of the "secret front." The center will consistently provide information about KGB activities to workers and students; it will collect, summarize, and analyze non-classified information on the work of the KGB and it will describe it in press-releases.

These rooms and corridors still stand empty, the soft, comfortable chairs have not been sat on, the carpet runners have not been walked on yet. Next to the staircase there is the door to the receptionist for the

Yu.V. Andropov memorial office. I push the door open and walk into the room where all the state secrets were gathered together. I go to Yuriy Vladimirovich's desk, which is further away, behind another door, in a small corner room where F.E. Dzerzhinskiy used to work. I pull aside the window blind and see the wide square and the monument to Feliks Edmundovich amid the carousel of cars. Since the "first Cheka man" the building has been rebuilt so some of the things now are different from the way they were. However, it is always fascinating to find yourself in a place where both heroic and tragic events originated and where the fates of individuals and of whole nations were decided.

The walls please the eye with their fresh paint. Portraits of the USSR KGB Literary Prize-winners will be hung on them; there will be museum exhibits telling the story of the repressions. In this place, where the KGB chairman used to have lunch, they will display the "evidence" for the press conferences. They also have a projection room there. The former cafeteria of the Collegium members is being transformed into a cozy cafe and you will be able to talk to the KGB officers there, in the light of its crystal chandeliers instead of the light of investigators' lamps.

I want you to learn more about the head of the Center, A.N. Karbainov. He was born in Sakhalin, where he also attended school. He graduated from the Moscow Aviation Institute, was involved in the design of the satellite communications system as he worked in the design office of M. Reshetnev. He also worked as a secretary of the Komsomol [All-Union Leninist Communist Youth League] Krasnoyarsk Kraykom [kray committee], and held several positions in the KGB. Before his assignment to the center he was a deputy head of the administration for the protection of the Soviet constitutional regime.

Karbainov is interesting to talk to, he knows life and does not avoid sensitive subjects. It is his view that society should know on what needs the state security organs spend the people's money. The general is facing a difficult job: To me he looks like the person who stepped out from behind the fortress wall to talk to foreigners who had heard all kinds of rumors about the inaccessible city.

"About 3.5 million people in our country were subject to repressions," Karbainov told Soji Yagi, a SANKEI SIMBUN commentator. But in his paper the journalist wrote about the three and a half million people that were killed. The Japanese journalist also shot 29 out of 30 Soviet people who in recent years worked for the foreign intelligence services and were unmasked by Cheka officers. And he had been told that many of them were serving different terms. I hope that extensive contacts with the press will stop all lies and Karbainov, with his dislike of smoothing out rough corners, would not have to ponder sadly: "I told him one thing and he...."

"In the new year,"says Aleksandr Nikolayevich, "we will have our own magazine meant for the general public as well as for professionals. We also want to establish public contacts with the special services of some Western countries."

Door No. 1A in the house known to everyone in Moscow will soon be constantly open.

Deputy's Request To Leave CPSU Questioned

90UN1734B Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 90 First Edition p 4

[Article by PRAVDA correspondent A. Minayev: "Debate at the Crossroads"]

[Text] Karelian ASSR—On the morning of 19 March, G. Talov, department head at the Sortavala Gorkom [city party committee], telephoned USSR People's Deputy A. Yudov at home and stated: "The plenum of the Karelian Obkom [oblast party committee] will be held the day after tomorrow. It starts at 10 o'clock...."

The usual response of Aleksandr Yevgenyevich Yudov, oblast party committee member, would be short: "Thanks for the information. I will be there on time." But this time some unusual words came over the line: "I will not be going to the plenum. You will discover the reasons later."

That same day an application arrived on the desk of A. Tenkina, party committee secretary of the "Bolshevik" Sovkhoz [state farm]: "I request to be discharged from the party in connection with a divergence between my views and those of the CPSU Program and Rules. A. Yudov."

The application virtually overwhelmed Antonina Kuzminichna. She choked with deep indignation, as if betrayed by her closest friend. Really! Just a year ago the energetic woman-party organizer had agreed—against the authoritative advice of the party gorkom and obkom "not to undertake this mission for yourself"—to be Yudov's authorized representative in his election campaign. She fought for him aggressively, although she knew it might turn out badly for her. Why? In this fight to gain a deputy seat to the country's parliament, A. Yudov, chief agronomist of the "Bolshevik" Sovkhoz [state farm], put himself in the position of rival to the first secretary of the party obkom himself, Central Committee member (now former member) V. Stepanov.

The skirmish turned out to be complicated. People tried to intimidate the authorized representatives—"you are going against perestroyka," as it were. They barely fell short of accusing them of "anti-party activity." But neither "terrifying" words nor exhortations helped the ardent administrators. Communist authorized representatives continued to assist Yudov. And they had well-founded reasons for doing so. The candidate for deputy himself declared on many occasions before the voters: "As a communist I share and support the CPSU election platform. And if the voters support me, I will make every effort to facilitate its implementation...."

The voters supported him. And Yudov? Is he fulfilling his promise to the voters? Is he vindicating the trust placed in him by communists who provided solid support in the election campaign? It is with such questions that our conversation with Aleksandr Yevgenyevich began, a conversation which—I will state directly—was not comfortable.

"This step I have taken was an unexpected event for everyone, including my former authorized representatives," Yudov acknowledged. "I did not consult with anyone—not even with my father. All it would take would be a hint of this to my father, a communist with 30 years of service, for him to come at me with his fists. And if my grandfather, a party veteran, were alive, he would probably go for his rifle. But emotions do not help matters. I simply feel sorry for my comrades in the party organization who blindly believe in the unfeasible—the communist ideal. I feel sorry for myself as well, in that I blindly supported an ideology which strays far from man's pressing needs. It is this which has led us to such a sad ending. Dozens of petitioners came to me as USSR people's deputy—some had a worn-out roof or apartment in poor repair, plumbing not functioning; others had a low pension, were lacking in rudimentary living conditions.... These are the things they would bring up to their leaders, to the soviets, to the party organs...."

"But much of what you are saying has been identified and condemned by the party itself—it is the party which has begun work to renew the entire life of the people. You yourself said this not so long ago. Is it possible for one's convictions to change so radically in just a year?"

Yudov was silent for some time, then said, as if thinking aloud:

"Yes, the changes were unexpected, but... working at the Congress of People's Deputies, having contacts with people who are thinking more boldly and broadly, in my view, compelled me to look differently at a lot of things, as well as at myself. Like thousands of other people, I was poorly prepared when I entered the CPSU. It happened automatically, one could say. I wrote up the standard application from an example the party committee secretary had, and soon afterwards there was a unanimous vote at a meeting for my admittance. Five minutes—and there you have a new communist...."

"So, your comrades had faith in you."

"It seems so. And they had faith in me when they elected me party bureau secretary of one of the sections, then secretary of the sovkhoz party committee. But then, too, I was not much tormented with doubts—everything was going pretty smoothly. Although already I was observing how our fruitless discussions at party meetings about fodder and incremental weight rates, about spring and winter preparation, failed to satisfy communists who were tired of all talk and no results. It was apparent we should be thinking more about enhancing our culture and skills, human moral qualities. But how? Just try to address such topics and the people up above would 'give you pointers....'"

"But look—it is precisely such outdated approaches our party is screaming about today! Take a look at the pre-congress CPSU Central Committee Platform and the new draft rules.... Haven't you been hasty with your application?"

"The party has had many platforms. I carefully studied the Third CPSU Program—after all, we have been living according to it until recently. It is interesting to consider how scientists and ideologists wrote it... removed from reality...."

"Forgive me, Aleksandr Yevgenyevich, but can this possibly be considered a serious argument for leaving the party? Communists today are living under different ideas, have different concerns—we have perestroyka outside...."

Yudov again pondered a minute.

"All right, I will be more specific, more in line with the present. Mainly it is that words and actions are two different things with communists. They speak of communism and the universal interests of the people, but when it comes down to action—nothing happens. The individual must be a complete master—then his interest is entirely different and the results are different."

"Your idea is correct. But here again we are beating down an open door. Is it not stated in the draft CPSU Central Committee Platform that economic reform is inconceivable without a deep restructuring of relations involving assets? Our party supports diversity in forms of assets, supports the idea of every worker having a real choice of the forms and means of applying his own capabilities. Is it possible you are not familiar with these provisions? Do you not see any changes going on around you?"

"I know. But I can see how perestroyka is just barely making it along. I see how many mistakes are being made. Also—I see party functionaries who like working by the old methods. I have occasion to hear, for example—"the intelligentsia are muddying the waters." Conditions are made difficult here and there for engineers and managers. And who needs this? Those same bureaucrats. Now, I come from the working class, I joined the party as a worker. In what way am I at fault before the workers? Just because I obtained a higher education, became an intellectual?"

"If there are such instances, then of course we have to fight them. And every honest party member will support you in this. But again the same question arises—where in this is a reason for leaving the CPSU?"

This is the kind of conversation—a kind of debate at the crossroads—I had with agronomist Yudov, an individual who from all appearances was honest and forthright (and thereby able to gain voter confidence) but, in my opinion, not yet able to truly delve into himself, or into the processes of perestroyka. In simple terms—a person pretty much bewildered by the swift-running course of events. I said as much myself to Aleksandr Yevgenyevich, and added that I felt he was too quick with both his conclusions regarding perestroyka and his application for discharge.

"Perhaps that is so," Yudov agreed. "But right now I do not see any other way out, and I desire to remain honest to the end. I will do everything I can to assist in CPSU matters, but I do not believe it is absolutely necessary to be in its ranks to do so...."

Three days later a party meeting took place in the "Bolshevik" Sovkhoz club room, and there was discussion here as well. Over several hours, USSR People's Deputy A. Yudov, former member of the Karelian Party Obkom, responded to the direct, at times irate questions of his comrades. Many communists took the floor, some more than once. Others heatedly accused Yudov of cowardice and treachery, but one could sense that people were truly alarmed at what had happened to this person who used to think as they do.

And the outcome? The 37-year-old robust Aleksandr Yudov, always calm and well-composed, moved to the speaker's platform red-faced with agitation, his voice quavering, and said: "I request all the same that I be discharged...."

And although the sentiment of the communists remained, as it was at the outset, not to release Yudov from their ranks—now, after such "concluding remarks" as these, they voted for dismissal.

Is this a tragedy for Yudov? Time will tell.

Press, Other Media Shortcomings Analyzed

PM3005120190 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 90 Second Edition p 5

[Article by Professor Ya. Zasurskiy, dean of Moscow State University Faculty of Journalism: "Why Not Learn From Murdoch?"]

[Text] Glasnost has made our press more interesting, more striking, and more attractive, and yet the 1990 subscription results proved disappointing for many newspapers. There are a considerable number of reasons for this. The first is, of course, to do with the fact that this is the first time the subscriber has encountered a "free market" situation—he was able to choose whether or not to subscribe to any newspaper at all, and consequently many people stopped subscribing to newspapers which they used to order either out of a sense of party duty or, as it were, on the off-chance that there might be something in it for them. Differences in newspapers' positions on topical problems have also taken their toll. But I believe that there are also better-founded reasons for the drop in the circulation of many newspapers, owing to the fact that perestroyka within our press is proceeding insufficiently rapidly both from the viewpoint of content and format and from the technical and economic viewpoint.

In these circumstances, let us compare the current situation with foreign models—as is now customary when determining output quality. The differences of size are striking. Foreign newspapers are generally 4 and even ten times thicker than ours. That is the quantitative aspect. As for form, many foreign newspapers use color photographs. There is regrettably no color in our newspapers. That is the format side of the matter.

Let us look at the content side. We can see in many foreign newspapers so-called information graphs presenting statistics in an understandable and visual form for the reader. We would draw your attention to editorial articles, articles that express opinions contrary to the editorial viewpoint, the abundance of local news, and, lastly, the general proliferation of news items. This is of course facilitated by the large size of the newspapers. But is it only a matter of size?

Let us turn to the scope of the newspapers' activity. We rightly take pride in the fact that our central newspapers are all-Union newspapers—they are read from Kaliningrad to Vladivostok. Newspapers are reproduced across 12 time zones at 60 or more printing houses throughout the country, using communications satellites and other means. Today, however, the West publishes newspapers that serve the whole world. Four global newspapers can be bought simultaneously in virtually every part of the globe, three of which are American—THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, USA TODAY, and THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, and one British—THE FINANCIAL TIMES. They are printed simultaneously in America, Europe, and Asia and delivered to subscribers on all continents. These newspapers effectively ensure that the international public is familiar with the U.S. and British stance on the same day, and have become leaders not only in supplying but also in interpreting information. They are the first worldwide newspapers. And none of them is Soviet.

Of course, there are many reasons for this—language, traditions, technology—but the main one is perhaps the economic factor, which we do not take into consideration in the development of our press. We can now talk about our desire to reach world standards in automobile construction, in services for the population, and in consumer goods production. It is also time for us to think about achieving world standards in journalism.

We have gotten accustomed to talking about combating the bourgeois press, yet we should now be thinking more about the survival of our press on the world market. We have to do a great deal here from the viewpoint of content and the technological viewpoint, but above all in the economic context.

Talking about content, information still remains the Achilles' heel of our press, despite the development of glasnost. This primarily applies to domestic information, which is often of a casual nature. Yet events in our life today are rapid and interesting and Soviet people want to know about them—as quickly and promptly as possible moreover. I would say that the information service's most important shortcoming is the lack of analytical information.

Our central newspapers are reproached for their lack of objectivity in Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan. These charges may appear unfair. But if we think it over, we can see that the central newspapers have failed to provide a systematic, in-depth, and analytical assessment of the situation in these republics, or even in other regions. Our newspapers follow in the wake of events and never anticipate them, as should be the case. That is why analytical information is casual and provokes a critical attitude. For instance, what is the situation in Eastern Siberia or Altay Kray today? What can the reader of PRAVDA, SELSKAYA ZHIZN, KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, or TRUD say on this subject? Nothing. If nothing extraordinary happens there, he may not find out anything about it.

I have not mentioned the fact that there are malfunctions in our press at acute moments and delays with information. As a result Soviet people once again turn to foreign radio, which has a ramified network of correspondents in our country today and, in such cases, once again outstrips our mass media with its reports, which are not always trustworthy—particularly in their analysis.

A true party press presupposes an active militant stance on the part of the journalist, who performs his party duty within the newspaper on the basis of the party program but without becoming a cog in the party machine. That is why we must rule out any chance of information being manipulated or doled out in a limited fashion—no matter who the source—in order to overcome distortions of socialism.

Information is a great force today. That is universally recognized. That is why access to it is today becoming a highly important factor in the democratization of our society. Society's actions and people's actions are in many respects determined by the amount of information they receive. A meager supply of information generates mostly false and often absurd ideas of the world, which leads to false actions and false behavior.

There are many ways of obtaining information today. There are data banks in the world. They have not been developed in our country, but newspapers, television, and radio could be a greater source of comprehensive and accurate information. Resolute steps are needed to implement the consequences of the edict system in order to pave the way for an open pluralist press and move on in this sphere from the administrative edict to an open pluralist system.

In order to escape administrative tyranny in journalism, it is necessary to provide the Soviet people with an extensive picture of contemporary life and supply them with full information so that they are not forced to turn to VOA or to Radio Liberty or the BBC—not because these radio stations are good or bad, but because Soviet people must have the right to learn everything from their own, Soviet, sources of information. If our newspapers do not perform this role, they will naturally lose their influence.

The press must be free from administrative constraints in order to fulfill its role as an instrument of glasnost and public control.

No newspapers are totally independent but newspapers must have quite broad autonomy. Not to mention the fact that our press should consider the interests of the reader more fully, provide information about sport, and talk about innovations in the cinema and the theater. Lastly, it must not disregard our television. Take any bourgeois newspaper: However many pages they have—12 or 96—at least two pages are devoted to television, which has become the largest information medium today. The press must help us to find our bearings here, too.

It is the task of the press to be the reader's friend and adviser, to become human and humanistic. Here, too, of course Western press experience may also be of use, just as an understanding of its miscalculations and mistakes. We do not need to copy the methods of the gutter press but we can learn a great deal from our Western colleagues about satisfying readers' interests.

The economics of our press are still indisputably the most acute question. The transition to a market structure will inevitably entail a rise in the price of paper and printing costs. This may cause a rise in newspaper prices. We read today that the price has risen to 10 kopecks for an ordinary edition and up to 20 kopecks for a double edition in Lithuania.

Market forces are already vigorously at work in the countries of Eastern Europe—in Hungary and Poland. The shortage of capital in Hungary's mass media has resulted in the appearance of Western newspaper magnates on the Hungarian information market: Rupert Murdoch has bought 49 percent of shares in Hungary's weekly REFORM with a print run of roughly 500,000, and Budapest's evening MAI NAP. Robert Maxwell, another Western newspaper magnate, has bought 49 percent of shares in the newspaper MAGYAR HIRLAP, which was until recently the Hungarian Government publication. Maxwell quite impudently voiced his opinion of this newspaper's content: "The government was interested in publishing long, boring, and stupid articles." I do not read Hungarian, but I have heard from Hungarian friends that MAGYAR HIRLAP was by no means Hungary's worst newspaper. Robert Maxwell simply wants to alter it to suit his taste. Hungarian journalists complained that he was demanding staff cuts, in particular in the culture department, in order to boost the newspaper's profitability. Murdoch has already visited Romania, where he asked about the price of the local mass media. Representatives of France's newspaper king

Hersant have visited Poland, while representatives of the Springer Trust visited the GDR, and I was not surprised when a Dutch television correspondent asked me the following: "Will Murdoch not be coming to see you?"

I think that we have to think seriously about ways to raise the economic efficiency of our press before Murdoch comes along. Instead of going to Murdoch for money, we must ponder how to learn the ability to manage the information business from people like Murdoch, Maxwell, Hersant, and Springer. It is not at all compulsory to copy their gutter press style which frightened off both the Dutch television journalist and many Australian, American, British, French, and German readers.

Many British legislators and parliamentarians are concerned by the sway held by the gutter press, which belongs to major magnates—British and foreign. It is possible to avoid commercializing the press if the newspaper's economic system is organized correctly and if we set up our own Soviet information concerns. Our press is quite profitable and a great deal be done with our own financial resources if these resources are put at the disposal of the press.

At present a large proportion of newspapers' and journals' income goes to the publishers: to the CPSU Central Committee from the PRAVDA Publishing House; the Komsomol [All-Union Lenin Communist Youth League] Central Committee from the MOLODAYA GVARDIYA Publishing House; and the AUCCTU [All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions] from TRUD. However, if just half of this money were to be put at the disposal of the editorial office and the publishing house, a great deal could be achieved on the basis of self-financing, and it would be possible to invest income in developing a printing base (we have lagged behind here for decades), developing the paper industry, eliminating the paper shortage, and developing television.

An effective economic structure for our mass media, the amalgamation of newspapers, and the creation of newspaper, radio, and television corporations based on party, trade union, and youth publications not only can render our press more efficient but also can resolve the pressing problems involved in shaping and developing our information industry—an effective economic and technological structure for the mass media.

The following question may arise: Will the creation of Soviet newspaper, radio, and television concerns and corporations not lead to monopolization? The draft Press Law provides for measures to combat this. The plurality of concerns and corporations will in itself present an obstacle to monopolies. This will, moreover, be assisted by increased opportunities to set up newspapers, journals, radio and television programs as envisaged by this same law, while publications with a print run of less than 1,000 will not even have to register.

The only real monopoly in our country is held by the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, but in this case the creation of a corporation could be one way of demonopolizing it—if each of the three all-Union television channels were to become a public corporation, all-Union radio channels and our external broadcasting service could also acquire the same status, and this would promote healthy rivalry and competition and would result at a stroke in the real individualization of television and radio channels.

Perestroyka needs a truly frank press free from interference by officials and independent of the administrative edict system. The press must not be yes-men, as was often the case in the past. It must not represent a choir praising everything that the top authorities intend to do. It must be like the choir in a Greek tragedy that warns its heroes of dangers and mistakes and not like a choirboy in a church choir praising God.

USSR Law on Free National Development

90UN1786A Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
7 May 90 Morning Edition pp 1-2

[USSR Law "On Free National Development of USSR Citizens Residing Outside Their National-State Formations or Not Having Such Formations on USSR Territory"]

[Text] The Law on Free National Development of USSR Citizens Residing Outside Their National-State Formations or Not Having Such Formations on USSR Territory is intended to assist in harmonizing ethnic relationships, in satisfying the specific interests of each nationality and ethnic group, and in asserting mutual respect and socialist internationalism in interethnic contacts.

Section I. General Provisions

Article 1. No restriction, direct or indirect, of any kind whatsoever on the rights and freedoms of USSR citizens by reason of national affiliation, language, way of life, nature of occupation, orientation towards religion, place of residence, or other circumstance, is permitted. USSR citizens residing outside their national-state formations or not having such formations on USSR territory are guaranteed equality under the law and equal opportunities in all spheres of social life.

Article 2. National-state formations in the USSR will facilitate the satisfaction of ethnic cultural, spiritual, and language needs of citizens affiliated with the peoples for which these formations are named who reside outside them.

Article 3. The satisfaction of the ethnic needs of citizens of various nationalities and ethnic groups must not be detrimental to the rights and legal interests of the ethnic communities in which they reside.

Section II. Principles of Demarcation of Authority of the USSR, Union and Autonomous Republics, in the Sphere of Safeguarding the Rights of Citizens of Various Nationalities and Ethnic Groups

Article 4. Included within the jurisdiction of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics are:

the establishment of general principles regarding the legal status of national administrative-territorial entities;

coordination of mutual interaction between the state organs of Union and autonomous republics, and ministries, state committees, and departments of the USSR, in resolving the most important issues of economic development and socio-cultural construction affecting the interests of citizens of various nationalities and ethnic groups;

the formation of an all-Union foundation for the socioeconomic and cultural development of peoples and ethnic groups which are small in number.

Article 5. Included within the jurisdiction of Union and autonomous republic are:

satisfaction of the needs of citizens of various nationalities and ethnic groups in resolving issues of social and economic development of the republic;

the creation of conditions for developing ethnic culture, for educating children of all nationalities in schools taught in their own language, taking into account the wishes of parents or guardians;

the training of indigenous cadres for enterprises, institutions, and organizations;

preservation of the habitation of peoples and ethnic groups which are small in number in their traditional locations of settlement, and assistance in the development of their trades and pursuits;

the formation of republic foundations for socioeconomic and cultural development of peoples and ethnic groups which are small in number.

Union and autonomous republics will also decide other matters related to the exercise of the rights of citizens of diverse nationalities and ethnic groups, with the exception of those which fall within the purview of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

With the aim of facilitating satisfaction of ethnic cultural, spiritual, and language needs of ethnic groups residing outside their national-state formations, Union and autonomous republics may conclude inter-republic agreements.

Article 6. Resolution of issues connected with the exercise of the rights of citizens of diverse nationalities and ethnic groups envisaged under this law also pertains to the jurisdiction of autonomous oblasts and autonomous okrugs.

Section III. National Administrative-Territorial Entities

Article 7. In order to facilitate the satisfaction of national cultural, spiritual, and language needs of citizens in areas of dense population of ethnic groups comprising the majority of a given population but not having their own national-state formations on USSR territory, national administrative-territorial entities (national rayons, national settlements, and national rural soviets) may be formed.

The basis for forming national administrative-territorial entities is the will of the people voluntarily expressed by the majority of the population residing in localities as described in the first part of this article. Decision as to the boundaries of an administrative-territorial entity, the time considerations and forms of expression of the will of the people in a given population regarding creation of such an entity, will be made by the supreme soviet of the union or autonomous republic.

National administrative-territorial entities may be formed in other instances as well, upon agreement of the appropriate Union and autonomous republic.

Article 8. In areas of the traditional settlement of peoples which are small in number, national rayons, national settlements, and national rural soviets may also be formed in the event their ethnic groups do not comprise a majority of the population.

Article 9. The procedure for forming and abolishing national administrative-territorial entities is determined by legislation of the Union and autonomous republics.

Article 10. Along with deciding general issues of local import, the soviets of people's deputies of national rayons, national settlements, and national villages (aul, kishlak, ail, and others) provide ethnic groups with the following:

representation in executive and administrative organs;

free use of their native language;

the establishment of ethnic groups in children's preschool institutions, ethnic classes and schools;

development of ethnic culture, traditions, and way of life;

receipt of information in the native language.

Article 11. Draft legislative acts of the USSR, Union and autonomous republics, which affect the interests of national rayons, national settlements, and national rural soviets regarding questions of their legal status, cultural development, use of native language, use of the environment in areas of traditional settlement, and the development of ethnic trades are first directed to the appropriate soviets of people's deputies for discussion. The ensuing proposals and observations are taken into account in the adoption of legislation.

Article 12. The organization and activity of soviets of people's deputies of national rayons, national settlements, and national villages (aul, kishlak, ail, and others) and matters of their jurisdiction are as determined by this law, other USSR legislation, and legislation of Union and autonomous republics.

Section IV. National Cultural Centers, Ethnic Societies, and National Groups

Article 13. With the aim of facilitating the development of national culture, traditions, language, people's trades, establishment of and support for cultural ties with national-state formations in the USSR and kindred national states abroad, national cultural centers, ethnic societies, and national groups may be created.

Procedure for forming and abolishing national cultural centers, ethnic societies, and national groups, as well as their powers and authority, are determined by this law and the legislation of Union and autonomous republics.

Soviets of people's deputies will facilitate the activity of national cultural centers, ethnic societies, and national groups.

Article 14. National cultural centers:

function in providing a national cultural service for citizens and ethnic groups;

draw up proposals on the development of national culture, language, and traditions, and present these to the appropriate soviet of people's deputies;

conduct mass-popular events in the sphere of national culture (public showings, festivals, exhibits, etc.);

facilitate organization of the study of local ethnic lore and history, the protection of national historical and cultural monuments, and the establishment of ethnographic museums and centers for the study of ethnic folklore;

may issue printed publications.

Article 15. Ethnic societies and national groups:

establish ethnic clubs and culture palaces;

organize circles and studio workshops for ethnic language and arts;

satisfy the cultural and spiritual needs of their members.

Article 16. National cultural centers, ethnic societies, and national groups have the right:

to have their own authorized representatives in the local soviets of people's deputies and their executive committees, whose opinions will be heard and taken into account in the adoption of resolutions affecting the ethnic interests of citizens;

to establish ties with kindred national-state formations in the USSR;

to maintain and develop ties with cultural enlightenment organizations abroad.

Article 17. In order to coordinate the activities of national cultural centers, ethnic societies, and national groups, Union, republic, and other territorial associations may be created which also represent the interests of corresponding ethnic groups in Union and republic state organs.

Article 18. National cultural centers, ethnic societies, and national groups, Union, republic, and other territorial associations have the rights of a corporate entity. Their assets and funds are used and expended in the satisfaction of national cultural, spiritual, and language needs.

Section V. Legal Guarantees of the Free National Development of USSR Citizens

Article 19. Persons guilty of violating the rights and freedoms of citizens in connection with their ethnic affiliation will be held responsible according to procedure established by law.

USSR citizens residing outside their national-state formations or not having such formations on USSR territory may file complaints in court against the actions of state government organs or responsible officials which violate their rights as envisaged in this law. Complaints against such actions will undergo appropriate examination by the Supreme Court of the autonomous republic, kray, oblast, or city court, court of autonomous oblast or autonomous okrug, or rayon (city) people's court in republics without oblasts.

Section VI. Concluding Provisions

Article 20. On the basis of this law, Union and autonomous republics may effect corresponding legislation. Such legislation must not be in contravention of USSR laws or USSR international treaties.

Article 21. If by USSR international treaty, regulations are established other than those envisaged by this law, the international treaty regulations will apply.
[Signed] M. GORBACHEV. President of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
Moscow, the Kremlin. 26 April 1990.

Role of Culture, Education in Perestroyka Examined

LD2905150190 Moscow TASS in English 1102 GMT 29 May 90

[By TASS Special correspondents Igor Borisenko, Vladimir Matyash and Vitaliy Chukseyev]

[Text] Washington May 29 TASS—Prominent Soviet public figures held a press conference here on Monday to discuss the role of education and culture in the Soviet Union during perestroyka.

"Perestroyka aims to create a new model of society, revamp the economy and create a new federation treaty," publicist Nikolay Shishlin told reporters.

"Political, economic and ethnic problems can be solved only by reviving culture, allowing it to become a cornerstone of societal development," he said.

Academician Dmitriy Likhachev and actor Oleg Yefremov both pointed to the need to promote culture.

Talks between Mikhail Gorbachev, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State James Baker set the ground for a productive summit, Shishlin said, commenting on the forthcoming event.

WASHINGTON POST newspaper writes about Soviet-American cultural contacts. It reports that Soviet and American experts work to delete false accounts about each others history from school textbooks.

A marked progress has been made in making school texts more precise, participants in a Soviet-American project to study school textbooks said.

This is not the only example of superpower cooperation.

Scott, Foresman Publishers are preparing a collection of articles by Soviet and American authors for use as a school aide. In addition, the Macdougal Little Chicago Publishers will print a collection of articles on the history of the Second World War in Russian and English.

These programmes are a "wonderful achievement", according to Howard Mehlinger, one of the authors of the project.

Increasing public contacts also help shatter the "enemy image" and mutual mistrust.

The number of Soviet citizens visiting the United States doubled from 1984 to 1987 and increased five-fold from 1987 to 1989, reaching 60,000 a year.

The number of Americans visiting the Soviet Union increased nearly four times—from 35,058 to 136,210 people.

Many Americans welcome the thaw in bilateral relations. Recently, Kevin Packle, a Minnesota resident, sent a letter to TASS in Washington, praising Mikhail Gorbachev's policies in the humanitarian sphere.

Packle recently got engaged to a resident of an Eastern European country. A couple of years ago he would have faced a lot of red tape before being able to obtain official permission for his bride to travel to the United States.

Now, it is very easy for him to finish all formalities.

"All ended well for us. We are all very thankful to Mikhail Gorbachev. His reforms have had a remarkable influence on our life and we will always remember this," he wrote.

Burlatskiy Interviewed on Emigration Laws Issue

LD2705143190

[Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian in its "Planeta" program at 1030 GMT on 27 May, carries a 21-minute interview conducted by reporter Sergey Rybin with Fedor Mikhailovich Burlatskiy.

The program begins with Rybin asking Russians in the steeet whether they would like to go abroad. Some think there are better professional opportunities abroad, and others like it in the Soviet Union. He comments that a recent public opinion poll has shown that 93.6 percent of those asked consider that the order of exit and entry to the USSR should fully conform to international norms and the 1948 UN human rights declaration. There is a brief description and history of this declaration.

Rybin then interviews Fedor Mikhailovich Burlatskiy. The video shows Burlatskiy facing Rybin and the camera over a coffee table.

Rybin asks: "Fedor Mikhailovich, what is happening with the draft law on entry and exit from the USSR, since it is known that it should have been examined a long time ago at its second reading?"

Burlatskiy replies: "I am not only disappointed, I am concerned. Exceedingly concerned with the progress of this draft law. We, the committee for international affairs and our subcommittee, which is directly pursuing this draft law together with the committee for legislation, legality and law and order, have several times put the question of its rapid examination. That is to say, there are no motives for deferring this draft law. There are difficulties concerning its realization. I think you and I can talk more on this. But there are no motives whatsoever for deferring this draft law except one: That first, more fundamental laws are being let through."

Burlatskiy then enumerates more fundamental laws. Rybin comments that the law is being slowed by obstacles remaining from the command-administrative system. This law will be in line with the Conference on Cooperation and Security in Europe. Rybin continues: "We must go from declarative appeals for the creation of a pan-European home and a Europe of glasnost to practical deeds. On the international level the benefit is obvious; we will be trusted more." However, he says, critics think this is unrealistic.

The video shows the Supreme Soviet in session and an international diplomatic meeting.

Rybin continues: "First, there is the problem of exchanging hard currency, which we simply have not got. Second, there is the department of visas and registration of foreign citizens, a relic of the stagnation era, whose single objective was to prohibit. Today it is simply not physically ready to grant foreign travel passports to all those interested. Third, there are customs regulations which rather resemble a metallic grater, through which you are let out and back. And if only out, then not only naked, but bloodied. Fourth, there is transport, tickets for which... well, of course, you understand yourselves."

The video shows shots of the interior of Sheremetyevo-II International Airport and a close-up of an Aeroflot ticket.

Rybin asks: "Have these problems been taken into account during study of the law in your committee?"

Burlatskiy replies: "Without doubt, they have been taken into account. Certainly, the problem of hard currency is a most acute problem. There is no hard currency [grinning]. As if it does not cost money to adopt such a law, which is not guaranteed, today, now, for every citizen, and its implementation. Well, as a preliminary measure a decision has been adopted that every adult will have the right to exchange 200 gold rubles. But this also has not been completely provided for. Now people are counting and are finding that with the wave of people which is inevitable, and it is assumed that exits for temporary journeys will increase just during a year by two, three, or even four times. Perhaps, under such circumstances there will not be enough hard currency.

"What is to be done? Defer the law? I don't think so. Resolve this issue in stages. Well, the problem of the department of visas and registration of foreign citizens is also a very important problem. We have also discussed it. We must increase the personnel of this establishment, although we are against increasing bureaucracy [chuckles]—but here it is unavoidable—I think, by a factor of two or three. The Council of Ministers has promised to resolve this problem. It is not connected with hard currency.

"We have specially discussed the problem of transport and invited the minister and first deputy minister of civil aviation, and this problem is also being looked into. Well, means of resolving it are, I suppose, joint ventures. This is the most realistic at present, which can be put into operation directly," Burlatskiy says.

Rybin then goes on to discuss another problem connected with this: the brain drain. He cites various statistics showing how America has profited by attracting people educated by other countries. He counters this strand of thought by asking who needs people with a Soviet education, and then answers himself by adducing the likes of Solzhenitsyn, Sikorskiy, Brodskiy, Rostropovich, and Baryshnikov. The video shows U.S. cityscapes.

Rybin continues: "So, the purposeful reception by Western countries of highly-qualified workers will allow 3,000 people to leave for other countries annually to take up permanent residence. And annually 25,000 will be able to leave for temporary work on a contract. In this way, over 10 years, up to 1 million specialists will leave the country. This is on condition that the level of those leaving will keep to 600,000 [as heard], as this year

"Already now some of our academic institutes feel the lack of academic staff, since a proportion of them are working abroad on personal invitations. Last year about 250 people left just from the Academy of Sciences. Many have received high posts and positions in foreign establishments and labororatories. As far as qualified engineers and workers are concerned, who can leave for a wage, their number may constitute from 10 to 30 percent of the able-bodied population. That is, in the future, the Soviet Union could be deprived up to 13 million specialists and workers."

The video shows people mingling in front of embassies in the USSR, workers working and people being interviewed on whether they would leave the country.

Rybin then asks Burlatskiy whether this flood of specialists will not present a problem to perestroyka. Burlatskiy replies that this is a very contentious question. There was a colossal brain drain from Europe after the Second World War, especialy from Britain, to the United States, yet this has not ruined Western Europe's intellectual potential. Spain, Greece, Brazil, Argentina, Japan, and South Korea have all survived the same predicament since the war. There is no other alternative.

Burlatskiy goes on to say that the positive side is that emigration forces the Soviet Union to make itself a more inviting and competitive place. He hopes people will go abroad for two or three years and come back.

Rybin, continuing to draw comparisons with other countries which have gone through the same experience, comments that money sent home to their families by those who left has been an important source of hard currency. Yugoslavia receives $2 to $3 billion annually in this manner. He goes on: "World experience shows that exporting manpower is five times more advantageous than raw materials or finished products. But is is not just a question of money. Many will return with plans to set up their own business and will bring equipment with them, which will make it possible to produce modern goods for you and me. As a consequence, the long-suffering ruble will be strengthened and the path to its convertibility will be opened up. This, incidentally, is precisely what happened to the Turkish lira." Rybin notes that Hungarians returning home have set up joint ventures. The video shows various foreign businesses.

Burlatskiy then says: "The whole people are fed up. No one can reconcile himself to the isolation of our country. After all, it's insufferable. It's insufferable from a purely human point of view. Everyone travels throughout the world. They find work where they want. Why should our country be in the worst position, worse than the African countries? This is also insufferable from the point of view of cooperation, the exchange of experience in any sphere. Therefore, I realize that there is enormous pressure from the boiler inside our country. I think that, in the course of this session, without doubt, the law will be adopted."

Rybin concludes by saying that the country will not be ruined by a brain drain, since the demand for foreign workers has fallen in the developed countries; many countries have protectionist mechanisms to shield their own workers from unemployment; and it is now possible to make a good living at home in the cooperative sector, in the self-financing state sector, and in lease contracts. People should be stimulated, not chained down.

Group Promotes Contacts With Russians Abroad

LD2605060390 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 25 May 90

[Text] Moscow May 25 TASS—A constituent conference of the Russian Society for Contacts With Compatriots Abroad was held here today.

Delegates to the conference said that the organisation will seek to promote the cultural and moral revival of Russia, maintain its best traditions and comprehensively develop cooperation with compatriots abroad on the basis of patriotic feelings for our motherland. They emphasised that its activities will be based on human rights, on moral standards and respect for people of various nationalities and convictions.

The speakers pointed out that Russians living abroad have promoted the return to Russia of art masterpieces and unique objects, which are part of the national heritage.

The conference was attended by descendants of famous representatives of the Russian Nation—S.M. Tolstoy, G.V. Golitsin, N.D. Lobanov-Rostovskiy, E.A. Falts-Fein and so on.

New Publisher, Magazine Make Debut

LD2605042290 Moscow TASS in English 1748 GMT 25 May 90

[Text] Moscow may 25 TASS—A presentation of the new magazine "JOINT VENTURES" and the Terra Publishing Centre was held in Moscow today by the Association and Organisations in the Soviet Union. They aim to promote the development of business in the Soviet Union, particularly, joint enterprises.

The magazine provides information on the economic and political situation in the Soviet Union and abroad, publishes laws and bills, governmental and departmental normative acts and commentaries on them.

The magazine acquaints its readers with joint venture heads, who speak of their successes and problems, with Soviet, foreign and joint firms and with the activities of the association executive committee.

The magazine's special section "business Academy" aims to augment economic, legal and financial knowledge. Another section, Weekend, gives news of threatre and cinema life, art exhibitions and music festivals. The magazine acquaints its readers with interesting, though scarcely known, artists.

The magazine will appear six times a year in Russian and English and will cost four roubles or six U.S. dollars.

The Terra Publishing Centre will publish reference literature on joint enterprises, such as the "1001 Joint Ventures" reference book. It also plans to publish literature in all spheres of knowledge.

The first centre's publication, presented today, is the four volume "Trotsky's Archive—Communist Opposition in the Soviet Union, 1923-1927." Most of the materials have not been previously published in the Soviet Union.

IZVESTIYA TSK KPSS Contents Reviewed

PM2905170090 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 90 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Latest Issue of IZVESTIYA TSK KPSS"]

[Text] Issue number five of IZVESTIYA TSK KPSS has been published and distributed to subscribers. It opens with a report on the work of the party Central Committee in April 1990. This work centered on the preparation for the 28th party congress, the launching of the precongress discussion, and the consolidation of party ranks.

The issue publishes the composition of the CPSU Central Committee's 28th party congress preparatory commission and the Russian party conference preparatory commission, resolutions on the organization of the timely consideration, analysis, and implementation of proposals on the draft Central Committee Platform, the draft CPSU Statutes, and the draft regulations governing the CPSU Central Control and Auditing Commission and the procedure for examining letters, suggestions, and statements addressed to the 28th congress. This section also contains selections of letters on the draft Central Committee Platform and the draft party Statutes and a report on the discussion in Krasnoyarsk Kray party organizations.

The section under the rubric "Verbatim Accounts of Party Central Committee Plenums" offers part of the verbatim account of the CPSU Central Committee March (1990) Plenum, which contains a record of the sitting of the drafting commission on the preparation of plenum documents.

The issue carries information reports and answers to readers' questions on the composition of party organizations in the union republics as of 1 January 1990, the CPSU Central Committee mailbag, the reception of citizens at the Central Committee reception and inquiry office in 1989, V.I. Lenin museums, the employment of foreign workers and specialists in the USSR, the party's central control organs, the candidate's qualification period, problems of the multiparty system, the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Social Sciences, losses resulting from strikes in the country, cadre changes, and the party's international ties, and meetings with readers of IZVESTIYA TSK KPSS. The section under the rubric "Letters from Bygone Years" publishes for the first time four letters from A.A. Tarkovskiy to the CPSU Central Committee.

In the archive section readers will find a chronicle of the Central Committee's activity in November 1919 and documents on the internal party discussion of 1923, including L.D. Trotskiy's letter to members of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) Central Committee and Central Control Commission dated 8 October 1923. The section under the rubric "From the Great Patriotic War" continues the publication of prewar documents, including notes by N.A. Voznesenskiy, G.K. Zhukov, M.P. Kirponos, G.I. Kulik, and S.K. Timoshenko. The section ends with two letters from A.M. Gorkiy from 1934 and a roundup of three issues of IZVESTIYA TSK RKP(b) for March 1920.

Economic

Ryzhkov, Others Field Market Transition Questions

LD3005195390 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 30 May 90

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A meeting at the columned hall of the House of the Unions organized by the EKONOMIKA I ZHIZN [ECONOMY AND LIFE] weekly was devoted to the government program for transition to a regulated market economy. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Abalkin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Pavlov, USSR minister of finance, answered numerous questions from workers, economists, and party and trade union workers. Here is a report by our correspondent.

[N. Kvashenkina, identified by screen caption] In an interview with a correspondent of the EKONOMIKA I ZHIZN weekly, Academician Abalkin put forward the following idea: Transition to a regulated market is the last chance for perestroyka and the country's fate depends, to a considerable degree, on how ready we all are to take this step. But are we ready today to take this step which we all need so much? After all, most people are simply unprepared for it, either economically or psychologically. The government program has provoked a host of questions about indexation, prices unemployed, and compensation. How can such ideas as market and social protection be combined today?

[G.I. Yanayev, All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions chairman, identified by screen caption] In what regards transition to market relations, one of the demands trade unions put to the government was that we should introduce the market only after having received the people's conscious consent following a referendum. I think that such a trade union position is correct. [video shows Ryzhkov, Abalkin, Pavlov, and other officials on the presidium under the slogan "Market and Social Justice;" Yanayev speaking to camera]

Government Offers 'Shock Without Therapy'

PM3005151590 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 May 90 Morning Edition p 3

[Interview with P.G. Bunich, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Economic Reform Committee and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, by V. Romanyuk under the rubric" Addressing the Market": "Shock Without Therapy"]

[Text] [Romanyuk] Pavel Grigoryevich, speaking in the debate on the government's report on the concept behind the switch to a regulated market economy, you called this program a shock without therapy, in contrast to the Polish shock therapy. Pray, what do you mean by this pun?

[Bunich] The economy is already in a very serious state. Now a sharp centralized increase in retail prices is being inflicted on it that is essentially unjustified. What else can you call it, if not a shock without therapy?

[Romanyuk] But in this case pricing perestroyka is just an element in the system of measures to form a market economy, including, in particular, the destatization of ownership.

[Bunich] Such a movement toward the market is indeed planned. The plan is to take 60 percent of enterprises out of the state sector over a period of 10-15 years. A laudable intention, but it extends over too long a period. The normal period of fixed capital depreciation is much shorter—eight to nine years—and there are ways of accelerating this process. In short, one must not get drunk on figures. The population expects results in 12-18 months, while we are offering a program that covers three five-year plans. However, today we are getting the same small dose of innovations as we got before, except that the rise in retail prices is fast approaching. The government is presenting a gift to the opponents of reforms, who have long said that the market will not do any good, that it will be nothing but trouble.

[Romanyuk] But didn't you yourself claim that there will nevertheless have to be a reform of retail prices, but we will have to pay an increasingly higher price?

[Bunich] Right. But they are trying to carry out the reform using the same administrative methods as before. For example, the proportion of free prices for food goods will be 14 percent (currently eight to nine), for the means of production—20 percent (currently 15). What kind of progress is this? Minimal. They are simply proposing to bring state centralized administrative reform forward a year, but for some reason they are calling it a market reform. The reform is essentially antimarket in nature.

[Romanyuk] Do you see the possibility of gearing it to the market?

[Bunich] Of course. For a start, you would expand the free prices zone to 40-50 percent. You would change the principles behind compensation payments. At the moment they extend only to those strata of the population who depend on the state budget. No way are you going to compensate for R60 billion. I want to draw attention to the content of these billions. It includes more expensive air tickets, which forces inhabitants of the Far East to travel to the mainland by train. Furthermore, everyday services, which mask an increase in rents. Furthermore, tobacco products. This is perfectly disgraceful as it is. The Supreme Soviet recently turned down this proposal, but the government is trying hard to push it through again—now under the reform banner. So let us analyze what the compensation will be and how it will be paid. Apparently, economically accountable enterprises will be compensated for increased prices... out of their own incomes.

Cooperatives will suffer less than the others: They are entitled to raise the prices of their products, which will enable them to obtain more revenue and buy goods when they have gone up in price. This is a kind of self-compensation.

[Romanyuk] So market conditions will reveal the merits of progressive forces of ownership, in particular the cooperative form?

[Bunich] Absolutely right: Free prices mean free wages. But since prices are "locked" at a state enterprise, wages are "locked" too. Only through a major expansion of the sphere of free prices will we enable collectives to ensure self-compensation. As for those who are fed by the budget, they would have to be given 100-percent compensation—in the form of indexation, for everyone—from academician to junior scientific assistant, from marshal to soldier.

[Romanyuk] But all this compensation and indexation greatly exacerbate inflation processes.

[Bunich] Of course, measures are needed to curb inflation. It is necessary to "tie up" the floating money, R180 billion of it. Increasingly we hear about the possible freezing of deposits and even of their confiscation. I would prefer purely economic measures. It would be fair to increase the interest rate on deposits—this would bring money into the savings bank. I am not going to suggest exactly how much. But a measure such as the purchase of the fixed capital by lease collectives could provide the treasury with at least R50-70 billion. This right is written into the Fundamentals of Legislation on the Lease System. Moreover, the production development fund and even the pay fund—if an enterprise is purchasing another enmterprise—can be spent on the purchase.

The rights do exist, indeed three or four enterprises have been purchased in the country so far. The local authorities appear not to be impeding matters, but, at the same time, they are not propagandizing the possibility of purchasing fixed capital. But imagine if an outsider were to obtain that right. I do not see anything criminal in that. If someone can invest money in production development, let him invest it and receive dividends. Fears that dealers in the "shadow" economy will buy up fixed capital are groundless. You can demand a declaration of income and if it is satisfactory you give the person the chance to buy shares or even start his own business. At any rate, only by tying up the "floating" money will we be able to move toward the market, otherwise we would get much more than a twofold increase in the price of food.

[Romanyuk] "Privatization" of ownership is a widespread world phenomenon. There is a government draft resolution on the development of small enterprises, which also entitles every citizen to set up an enterprise and hire up to 10 workers. But the resolution has not yet been adopted. Evidently the authors of the draft had been too bold.

[Bunich] A small enterprise is always private [privatnyy] property. The collective enterprise is the "second story" of privatization. The lease system, as a transitional form, could be instrumental in forming the market economy. Unfortunately, in this section of the document proposed by the government there has been a marked retreat. Originally leasing of just part of a defense industry, transport or power industry enterprises was not allowed. Now all these complexes are outside the bounds of the lease system, as are the basic sectors, which include the coal industry, metallurgy, and the chemical and timber complex. I talked with Coal Industry Minister Shchadov. He said that 59 of 600 mines had been switched to the lease system and this process will be continued. What now—drive people away from the lease system again? Another paradox—a river fleet can be transferred to the lease system, but not a maritime fleet. I have around 100 telegrams from the Baltic Maritime Shipping Company, which is prepared to go over to the lease system on any terms. But the government has not reacted at all to the proposals by the 30,000-strong collective.

[Romanyuk] Impeding leasing in this way probably contradicts the very idea of a market economy?

[Bunich] And how! The lease system widens the collective's degree of freedom: It entitles it to purchase the fixed capital, removes the enterprise from the ministry's jurisdiction, and gives it the freedom to accept or not accept a state order, and to hire and dismiss workers and it gives the right to elect (but not appoint) a leader. Since a lease enterprise does not have a superior organ, it does not allocate money for the upkeep of the apparatus. The lessees themselves form the pay fund. Admittedly, the administrative system has gone and thrown a monkey wrench into the works by imposing centralized wage and salary rates, which it is forbidden to increase. It would have been more sensible to view wage and salary rates as the "subsistence" level and remove the "ceiling" altogether.

[Romanyuk] The Law on Ownership comes into effect on 1 July 1990. To what extent will it contribute to the development of market relations?

[Bunich] The law proclaims collective ownership. It constitutes progress, since collective ownership incorporates "private" [privatnyy] ownership. The law draws a veil over the concept of individual private [chastnyy] ownership, but tell me: What else do you call the production development fund which the labor collective now possesses by right? And what about the property of joint enterprises?

[Romanyuk] One USSR people's deputy said in this connection during the discussion of the government program that we are trying to cross a raging torrent without getting the sacred concepts wet.

[Bunich] Yes, we accept that people's heads are befuddled by dogmas. One of them says that hiring workers implies exploitation. And they associate this with private ownership! But hiring is involved in any form of ownership. Exploitation occurs, then, both here and over there? Mankind is headed for the total extinction of exploitation, moving in the direction of the socialist ideal. But we are obviously lagging behind the Western democracies, although we are more strident than anyone else about our socialist choice.

[Romanyuk] But at the moment we are only talking about the transition to a regulated market economy....

[Bunich] Unfortunately, even this gives rise to objections. A market can be either totally wild or civilized, that is, regulated. Any civilized state will interfere in the economy, but the market is nevertheless based on self-regulation. It looks like our government has opted for its favorite administrative methods of running the market. Nothing will come of it. But unless the government does everything necessary to start market activity in the country by the beginning of 1991, I think the government will have to resign.

Trade Chief Pledges Rapid Debt Repayment

PM3005110790 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 May 90 Morning Edition p 1

[Interview with S. Sitaryan, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Foreign Economic Committee, by V. Romanyuk: "Paying Debts"; first paragraph is introduction, place and date of interview not given]

[Text] Recently both the foreign and Soviet press have reported as a sensation that the Soviet Union has delayed paying the bills of individual foreign firms which deliver goods and services to the country. Where is the former care demonstrated by Soviet organizations in fulfilling their financial obligations? Or is the economic situation such that it places on the agenda the question of the country's ability to pay? The IZVESTIYA correspondent put these questions to S. Sitaryan, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Foreign Economic Committee.

[Sitaryan] Indeed, recently instances of delays in payment by a number of Soviet foreign economic associations and enterprises have become more frequent. They are caused by the interplay of a whole range of factors: difficulties encountered by our economy, the situation on world markets, which is unfavorable for our foreign trade, and the inevitable costs associated with the significant increase in the number of participants in foreign economic activity, including enterprises and cooperatives, also had an effect. Lacking commercial experience, cadres, and information, they do have a poor import-export balance, and they break the payment terms of their contracts. And the state has to take moral and sometimes even material responsibility for them.

[Romanyuk] But, you will agree, it is not pleasant to keep on reading in the press and to hear on the radio that the USSR is not paying its bills?

[Sitaryan] These claims are somewhat distorted. A stereotype regarding the Soviet Union has emerged: that a government organ is behind every organization, and that the state is behind every deal. But it is not like that today! We have sharply expanded the circle of participants in foreign economic ties, increasing them to 16,400 in a short time; now we are switching to market relations, and we would like Western firms to build relations with Soviet organizations on the same principles as they do among themselves. Nowhere in the world does the state take responsibility for firms' obligations. Recently agreements are increasingly being concluded with small and medium-sized foreign firms, and they more than any others (and louder than others!) cause a fuss if their Soviet partners prove unreliable.

[Romanyuk] But the worries of Western entrepreneurs who are putting their money—not without risk—into the development of our economy are based on something. Defaults on payment amount to R2 billion, according to expert Western assessments.

[Sitaryan] Of course, nonpayment by a number of Soviet foreign trade organizations to Western firms lowers the USSR's credit rating: Western banks are tightening up the conditions for providing foreign currency, exacerbating even more the difficulties with foreign currency. This particularly affects deposits—three- to six-month credit: Previously they were extended a few times; now some banks have started to demand payment of current liabilities.

[Romanyuk] What is being done to change the situation?

[Sitaryan] Payment of foreign firms' bills has started. Not only delayed payments but also current payments are being examined every week. In May alone this year additional commodity resources for export to the tune of more than R1 billion (in export prices) were sought to ensure that these payments were made. In individual cases some of the country's foreign currency reserve was put into circulation. It is more difficult to get loans. Nonetheless, in the same month of May an agreement has been signed for Kuwait to grant us medium-term credit amounting to $300 million. Efforts are being stepped up to ensure the repayment of Soviet credit to foreign states. So we have created the "Sovfintreyd" finance and trading company to negotiate with banks and firms in creditor third countries on settling the Soviet Union's debts.

[Romanyuk] Will all this make it possible to defuse the situation?

[Sitaryan] Not entirely. The situation is complex. But I would like our foreign partners to approach the situation which has taken shape in a businesslike manner, without unnecessary fuss. All countries at one time have been through a period of financial difficulties. So we want to count on understanding free from considerations of expediency. This will only bring closer the normalization of settlements—and, what is more, without harming the dynamics of turnover.

[Romanyuk] We are seeking foreign currency abroad, there's a lot of it about in the "shadow" economy, it is exchanged, and it is resold. The "Berezka" foreign currency stores have been shut down; but these foreign currency resources would not really do the state any harm, would they?

[Sitaryan] The question is how to get hold of them. There are plans to organize trading centers—with a more democratic system than in the "Berezka" stores. At the same time other forms of attracting foreign capital will be adopted: participation in implementing major projects on Soviet territory, the opening of international banks, financial and insurance funds, access for foreign capital to the Soviet securities market, the creation of a free enterprise zone and science parks, and other forms of investment worked out by world practice. Foreign investments by Soviet enterprises are also possible.

[Romanyuk] I would like to know the fate of the well-known "perestroyka credits" given to us by the FRG, Italy, and Japan.

[Sitaryan] They were meant for the modernization and reconstruction of the light and food industry. These three credits totaled R2.1 billion and have been taken up almost entirely. Unfortunately, the equipment purchased is not being used properly. But all that is outside the framework of our foreign economic activity.

Central Economic Departments End Seminar

904A0375A Moscow RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA in Russian 23 May 90 p 2

[Gosplan press service report: "Training Managers"]

[Text] A seminar for management personnel in the central economic departments—Gosplan [State Planning Committee], Goskomtsen [State Committee for Prices], Goskomstat [State Committee for Statistics], and the GKNT [State Committee for Science and Technology]—held in the Academy of the National Economy under the USSR Council of Ministers has come to an end.

For five days participants discussed problems of the strategy, realization, and social aspects of the economic reform, property relations in a rule-of-law state, the functioning of the economic mechanism, and the organization of foreign economic activity under modern conditions.

The following spoke to participants in the seminar: Academician L.I. Abalkin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.F. Yakovlev, USSR minister of justice; V.I. Shcherbakov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems; Academician A.G. Aganbegyan, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; L.B. Vid, assistant general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N.Ya. Petrakov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences; A.I. Milyukov, deputy chief of the Department of Economic and Social Policy of the CPSU Central Committee; P.G. Bunich, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Professor A.A. Lobanov, director of the Institute for Improving Qualifications of Management Personnel under the Academy; and other leaders of economic departments, specialists, and scholars.

Western Experts To Advise on Economic Laws

PM2905140990 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 May 90 Morning Edition p 2

[I. Demchenko report: "Experts Recommend"]

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Economic Reform adopted a decision to seek foreign experts' advice on draft legislative and normative acts on the switch to a regulated market economy.

I do not think that we can recall a similar period with so much legislative creativity as the present. The USSR Supreme Soviet has been working against the clock. It is well known that it is difficult to take all circumstances into account when you are in a hurry.

A simple example: The Law on Ownership does not incorporate the concept of real estate or the possibility of mortgaging it. Yes, indeed, we have lived for many years without this. But we are not living in the conditions of a market economy: In all countries it is actually real estate—land, buildings, and facilities—which is used by enterprises or firms as surety against long-term credit. The time is not far off when Soviet banks will have to operate in market conditions, and then the impossibility of mortgaging real estate will inevitably hamper credit.

In order to avoid "overlaps" in future draft laws, it has been decided to take advantage of foreign professional experience. I. Ivanov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers State Foreign Economic Committee, announced that contacts have been established with the International Chamber of Commerce, the GATT Secretariat, the IMF, the EEC, and the EC. Of course, the experts' remarks are purely recommendations.

The draft law on joint stock corporations was the first to be scrutinized, and it received the largest number of comments. Admittedly, we should not forget that it was also seriously criticized in our parliament. Now the draft has been amended to take into account the complaints.

A group of experts comprising five specialists from the International Chamber of Commerce and five Soviet specialists is working to improve the legislation on investment. Recent amendments to the law on joint ventures in the USSR were drafted with its participation, for example, and now the draft law on investments is being scrutinized. The GATT Secretariat has completed its appraisal of the draft law on the USSR customs tariffs. The draft law on foreign currency regulation will soon be handed over to the IMF Secretariat. The expert advice is provided free of charge.

Let me add that the draft concept of the switch to a regulated market economy, which the government will present to the USSR Supreme Soviet 24 May, was not shown in full to the foreign experts.

Reform Commission Seeks Foreign Advice

904A0375B Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
23 May 90 Morning Edition p 2

[Report by I. Demchenko: "Experts Recommend"]

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers state commission for legislative reform has adopted a resolution concerning a foreign expert evaluation of the draft legislative and normative acts for changing over to a regulated market economy.

I do not think we will find in our memory an analogous period of such mass legislation as the present one. The USSR Supreme Soviet is working so hard it has no time to breathe. And in haste, as we know, it is difficult to take all circumstances into account.

A simple example: The law on property does not envision the concept of real estate or the possibility of taxing it. And indeed we have lived for many years without this. But under the conditions of a market economy we cannot survive without it: In all countries it is real estate—land, buildings, structures—that is the guarantee needed for the enterprise or firm to receive long-term credit. Not far in the future there will be a time when it will be necessary to work under market conditions in Soviet banks and then the impossibility of using real estate as collateral will be an impediment to granting credit.

In order to avoid "snags" in future draft laws it has been decided to take advantage of the experience of foreign professionals. As chairman of the State Foreign Economic Commission of the USSR Council of Ministers, I. Ivanov, reported contacts have been made with the International Chamber of Commerce, the secretariat of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT), the International Monetary Fund, the European Economic Commission, and the Commission of European Communities. Of course the experts' remarks will be strictly recommendations.

The first to undergo the expert evaluation was the law on joint stock companies and it received the largest number of remarks. True, we shall not forget that it was subjected to serious criticism in our parliament. Now the draft has been reworked taking into account the complaints that were expressed.

A group of experts consisting of five specialists of the International Chamber of Commerce and five Soviet specialists is working on improving investment legislation. They participated, for example, in preparing the recent amendments to the law on joint enterprises in the USSR and they are now considering the draft law on investments. The GATT secretariat has completed an expert evaluation of the draft law on USSR customs tariffs. The draft law on currency regulation will soon be turned over to the secretariat of the International Monetary Fund. The expert evaluation will be free of charge.

I should add that the complete draft of the concept of changing over to a regulated market economy which the government will submit to the USSR Supreme Soviet on 24 May was not shown to foreign specialists.

Terms of USSR Credits From West Explained

90UF0188A Moscow ARGUMENTY I FAKTY
in Russian No 21, 26 May-01 Jun 90 p 8

[Letter to ARGUMENTY I FAKTY editor and response published under rubric: "This Week the Editorial Office Received 19,460 Questions"]

[Text] **We have to take open credits with Western capitalist states. What annual interest are we paying for these loans? M. Konushkin, Murmansk**

As I. Kryucheshnikovoy in the USSR Ministry of Finance told our correspondent, it is impossible to give a simple answer to this question since the conditions for credit and the interest rates vary. As a rule, the Soviet Union takes out loans through the USSR Foreign Economic Bank.

Special-purpose long-term bank credit (for example, for modernizing industrial production) is necessary to pay for machines and equipment purchased abroad. When calculating interest on long-term credit they use market rates whose amounts depend on the kind of currency and the condition of the money market and they range between six and 11 percent annually. Medium-term financial credit and short-term deposits (temporarily free funds placed in bank accounts) serve as a basis for covering the country's current expenditures and are also one of the sources of bank funds.

The time periods for deposits are from one day to a year, and for financial credits—from three to 10 years. The interest rate for short-term deposits depends on market conditions, the kind of currency, the time periods, and the amount—ranging from eight to 15 percent.

The interest rate for medium-term financial credits is higher than the rate for short-term deposits by the amount of the surcharge, which depends on the status of the borrower, is determined by the bank giving the credit, and amounts to from one-half to one percent annually.

Scientific

'Kristall' Module Launched From Baykonur

LD3105104690

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1030 GMT on 31 May carries a report on the launch of the Kristall module live from Flight Control Center in Baykonur. Correspondents Vladimir Bezyayev and Leonid Lazarevich report that everything is ready and that the proton rocket has to launch module with a mass of about 20 tonnes.

The correspondents can see the launch complex very clearly on the screen at the Flight Control Center.

At 1033 GMT there is 10 seconds to go until launch time. The module is launched 10 seconds later as scheduled. The correspondents see the rocket going off into the sky very rapidly.

To Dock With 'Mir' 6 Jun

LD3105110190

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1035 GMT on 31 May continues its report on the launch of the Kristall module live from Flight Control Center in Baykonur.

The correspondents note that the module is carrying additional supplies into space. Everything is going according to schedule. The first stage of the Proton rocket has separated okay. The Proton is carrying on its flight to go into an orbit of about 300 km.

The correspondents discuss the Mir station and its work. They say that Kristall has a mass of 13.5 tonnes. More than 10 tons of that is a useful load. Kristall is almost 12 m long. Its maximum diameter is 4.5 m. Kristall is carrying four very important technical installations—useful for the country's industries—and biotechnical installations for obtaining super-pure substances, e.g. new medicines.

The module's arrival on Mir presages stable profits from work which will be carried out. Kristall will be in an orbit of 89.9 minutes. The third stage of separation is now complete. On 3 and 5 June Kristall will approach Mir. The docking, which is going to be very very complex, is envisaged for 6 June.

The correspondents end their report at 1044 gmt.

Laser Association To Promote Sci-Tech Progress

PM3005122390 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 27 May 90

[From the "Vremya" newscast: T. Komarova, L. Serebryakov reportage from new USSR Laser Association on economic importance of lasers]

[Text] [Announcer] It is obvious that in conditions of a market economy all enterprises should be provided with the same conditions at the outset. And it is understandable that the race will be won by those who stimulate scientific and technical progress. We have been talking about this for years, but we are still at square one. You get the impression that it is simply not advantageous for many of our enterprises to engage in scientific and technical research. It seems that interest in promising technological development work is simply not the done thing in our country.

A way out of this dead-end situation is suggested by our correspondent who visited the new Soviet Laser Association.

[Komarova] If you try to make a good soup from poor ingredients, you are likely to fail. The same applies if you try to create modern equipment up to world standards using a sledge hammer. It is simply not feasible. One of the instruments necessary to produce such equipment is the laser. [video shows advanced technological equipment including a lathe] In order to put you in the picture, it is necessary to cite figures. The United States has more than 5,000 major technological [laser] installations. Our enterprises have just a few hundred. Small lasers are produced in America in their tens of millions. In our country.... I am not going to mention any figures. [video shows laser being used for medical purposes] I will only say that the sales of lasers in the Western market exceed even the demand for computer equipment.

We are moving toward a market where sales and purchases will have to be effected in the face of competition. The Association may be of help in this situation. [video shows correspondents walking with I. Kovsh, president of the Laser Association, through an exhibition hall where advanced equipment is displayed; camera focuses on a silicon planar diffused photodiode]

[Komarova] Do you regard the Association as a special kind of economic lever?

[Kovsh] Yes, at present, during the current stage, it is extremely important to use the potential of the new economic mechanism correctly. The Association—as an organization comprising equipment producers, developers, and consumers who by a maximum pooling of their efforts will be able to swiftly saturate the market with the necessary equipment—is one of the new ways of present-day production organization, of present-day organization of machine building and instrument building. We reckon that the association will have some 150 collective members and probably hundreds of individual members. Our revenue will come first from dues—which will not be very high—and second from our own earnings from the development and introduction of new equipment.

[Komarova] The Association's first task will be to create a modern information and marketing service. [video shows a computer]

Scientist's Theory on Ozone Holes Cited

LD3005115990 Moscow TASS in English 1044 GMT 30 May 90

[By TASS correspondent Viktor Elmakov]

[Text] Novosibirsk May 30 TASS—Ozone holes are nothing new in history, according to a Soviet scientist, who claims that the sun is capable of compensating the depletion of vital ozone layer, around the earth.

Professor Alexey Dmitryev links a powerful explosion in the basin of the Podkamennaya Tunguska river in 1908, supposedly caused by a meteorite, to the depletion of the ozone layer.

Scientists have found that from April 1908, the earth's ozone layer began to decrease rapidly in middle latitudes of the northern hemisphere.

A stratospheric anomaly, 800 to 1,000 kilometers wide encircled the globe, Dmitryev says.

This continued until June 30, 1908, when the Tungus catastrophe happened. A rapid restoration of the ozone layer followed, he says.

Dmitryev believes the depletion prompted the sun to discharge a "lump" of ozone-generating plasma to earth.

The "lump" neared earth near the Eastern-Siberian magnetic anomaly. The magnetic field, extending for 3,000 miles into space, acted like a antennae-trap.

The sun's reaction to the depletion of ozone is an element of solar-earth ties, according to Dmitryev.

The sun has an effective mechanism for fixing things that go wrong in its planetary system.

In 1908, one great ozone "hole" appeared an the threat to the biosphere was neutralized by a powerful, single intervention, he says.

Currently there are many ozone "holes". The sun, thus, intervenes by discharging small-sized luminous gas-plasma formations called energophobes to earth.

The sun will not allow ozone "hunger" on earth Dmitryev says.

However, the more humanity depletes the ozone layer, the denser the flow of energophobes, discharged by the sun, will be. Mounting plasma attacks from the sun can drastically change weather conditions on earth, he believes.

Voronezh Space Facility Declassified

907Q0101A Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 90 1st edition p 2

[Article by PRAVDA correspondent V. Stepnov: "It Is Not Only Flames That Fly Out From a Rocket Nozzle"]

[Text] **Many people feel a certain irritation at the delays in conversion. Why, they ask, are the defense guys procrastinating; why do they not wish to use their immense scientific and technical potential for the good of the people? Very few of these people understand that conversion requires a lot of energy and expense and if you treat it with only the momentary advantages, in mind then it might become just another campaign.**

The "Khimavtomatika" design office must be the most prestigious institution in Voronezh. In spite of the thick shroud of secrecy enveloping it, the people of the city suspected that the office had nothing to do with the automatization of chemical industries, but they chose not to say anything out loud about the true activity of the office. Now it has all changed.

"Our employees are working for space research," says chief designer A. Konopatov, a corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences. "We design rocket engines and we build them together with the Voronezh mechanical plant. All the rockets that took our cosmonauts into space orbits had our engines. It was with our immediate participation that the hydrogen engine of the "Energiya" booster rocket for the "Buran" spaceship was built."

Conversion came to "Khimavtomatika" as well. This means that the office should cut down on its basic work and transfer to producing some "down-to-earth" things. But which?

The institution is involved with powder metallurgy. They had some sophisticated foreign-made equipment installed for that. Its cost runs to six-digit figures. They produce parts of the most complex shapes and of perfect quality out of ultra-pure titanium- and nickel-base alloys. The products from Voronezh displayed last year at the international exhibition-fair in Leipzig were awarded a gold medal.

So it is quite impossible to change the production type of this facility, no matter how much you wish it. They can only continue to do what they are doing now. If they decide to make pressing irons or meat grinders they will have to dismantle the existing equipment and install new machines. The losses for the country in such a case cannot be covered by any consumer goods even if they are priced as high as jewelry. It is obviously sensible to preserve the powder metallurgy equipment and open the institution to orders from outside. After all, the cooperation between the secret research and production facilities and open enterprises can be included in the conversion, too.

However, this does not seem to be working either. Evidently, the defense industries have become so advanced in their science and technology that their techniques can be used widely only at similar levels. In our conditions it also means similar types of industries. They can be used anywhere else only as an exception. As the orders are few and they have cut down on their main production the capacities in the ultra-modern institution are not fully employed. Thus the conversion has already brought losses.

The question arises: What can prevent us, with our current acute shortages of hard currency, from selling basic products? After all, rocket engines are also a commodity. We cannot treat the conversion as the mandatory destruction of the well-settled production process and do it just for the sake of converting. Surely, the countries doing space research would be interested in our engines.

"Why not?" replied A. Konopatov with a question. "To export rocket engines is to guarantee a respectable way of earning hard currency. It would bring profits to us and to the country and would not damage the defense of our country. But this issue is beyond my reach. It should be dealt with at the government level."

I remembered the words of the chief designer walking around the building where the design office has installed a knitwear factory. The rocket engine testers demonstrated the ladies' sweaters they have learned to make. As I handled the uncomplicated items I thought of the amounts of the most fashionable clothes and shoes, state-of-art appliances, and other rare commodities we could have bought with the money received from the sale of just one engine.

Military

Yazov Discusses Military Reforms

LD3005230190 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1040 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] Khabarovsk, 30 May (TASS)—Oleg Moskovskiy, TASS correspondent, reports:

An issue of military reform in the country is now included in the agenda, reckons Dmitriy Yazov, the USSR defense minister and Marshal of the Soviet Union. Its point of departure is the conclusion that although we managed to push back the direct war threat, a military threat to the USSR still remains. He said this in an interview given to a TASS correspondent after the work of the party conference of the Far East Military District, where he was elected a delegate to the 28th CPSU Congress, had been completed. It is impossible to agree with the opinion of some people, who in their statements and publications try to foist on the Soviet people the idea that a military threat to the USSR does not exist.

According to the words of the minister, the package of measures connected with the reform of the armed forces has already been carried out since 1985. Following revision, military doctrine has now assumed a defensive nature. Railway troops, internal security troops of the Ministry of the Internal Affairs, and the border troops of the KGB of the USSR were taken out of the armed forces personnel in 1989. The armed forces are being brought to a level sufficient for defense.

The fact that these and other measures concerning the reorganization of the armed forces are being carried out cannot but affect the problems of the social security of the servicemen, Dmitriy Yazov noted. In this respect the draft state target program for the social security of the servicemen and the members of their families has been worked out and put forward to the USSR Council of Ministers for examination. It also envisages increase of money allowances for the servicemen.

Kulikov Dismisses 'Groundless' Coup Rumors

LD3005161290 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] A prominent Soviet Army officer, a former commander of the joint forces of the Warsaw Treaty countries, Marshal Viktor Kulikov, has dismissed as groundless, rumors of a likely military coup in the Soviet Union. Interviewed by the Austrian newspaper STANDARD, Marshal Kulikov said that the army fully supports the policy of glasnost, perestroyka, and pluralism conducted by President Gorbachev, and will protect it.

Marshal Kulikov confirmed the Soviet Union's commitment to the withdrawal of troops from the German Democratic Republic and Eastern Europe. He said that 11,600 officers and men have already returned home. Marshal Kulikov voiced the opinion that military blocs will remain for some time. However, he opposed the idea of a united Germany or Hungary becoming members of NATO.

Crashed Bomber Explodes, Killing Bystander

PM3005152390 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 May 90 Moscow Evening Edition p 2

[Igor Andreyev report "from the Defense Ministry": "Crash Over the Crimea"]

[Text] On 21 May in the Crimea a Tu-22M missile carrier from the Black Sea Fleet crashed while making a scheduled flight.

The editorial office asked Lieutenant General of Aviation V. Budeyev, chief of staff, naval aviation, to comment on what happened.

"Taking off late in the evening, just after 11 pm, the Tu-22M piloted by commanding officer Major Yu. Zakharevich, made an altitude of over 3,000 m," Viktor Vasilyevich said. "Nine minutes into the flight the automatic signaling system showed "starboard engine on fire," and the aircraft began to go out of control. The commander reported the situation to ground control and received the order from the flight leader to eject. The crew had to leave the aircraft directly over the urban settlement of Zuya. Steering the damaged aircraft away from the settlement insofar as it was possible, the commander ejected the three crew members forcibly and then baled out himself. Unfortunately, there was something wrong with navigator Major V. Shadrin's parachute system, and he was killed.

Five to seven seconds after ejection the aircraft, whose port engine was now also on fire, exploded. A small proportion of the small fragments of wreckage fell on Zuya, but without harming its inhabitants or damaging its buildings. The main bulk of what a few seconds before had been the missile carrier fell to earth 800-2,000 m away from the population center. Despite the late hour—11.30 pm—some young people walking in the countryside rushed to the scene where the aircraft had fallen, not even imagining the danger of observing such a spectacle. Fragments from exploding oxygen cylinders injured six people, one of whom died.

Military experts and representatives of the industry and a scientific research institute have flown out to the scene of the incident. The investigation continues.

General Shershnev Views Obedience Before Honor

LD2705211690 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2000 GMT 26 May 90

[Interview with General Leonid Ivanovich Shershnev by V. Molchanov on the "Before and After Midnight" program, in the studio; date not given—live or recorded]

[Text] [Molchanov] For the first time we have a soldier in the "Before and After Midnight" studio, General Leonid Ivanovich Shershnev, a serving general. In 1979 he was one of the first to enter Afghanistan and served for many years in the Army's Main Political directorate, but as far as I know you were removed from your job and transfered to the military technical and engineering publishing house. What happened Leonid Ivanovich?

[Shershnev] In a word, I was punished for initiative and dissent.

[Molchanov] And of what did this initiative and dissent consist?

[Shershnev] Something that was perhaps (?new) in such an intense form, a desire to introduce elements of perestroyka as fast as possible in my own area of work and in the Army as a whole.

[Molchanov] Which had previously never been welcomed in our Army?

[Shershnev] Evidently so.

[Molchanov] As far as I know, you consider that there is no system for guaranteeing people's safety in our country. But what about the enormous KGB apparatus, the Army, and the Internal Affairs Ministry?

[Shershnev] The KGB protects only the system, the Army—against external threats...

[Molchanov, interrupting] And of late, not only external threats?

[Shershnev] Yes, unfortunately. The militia concerns itself with criminals, and overall the whole system is mostly geared to ensuring the security of the state. From the very first days of Soviet rule, for some reason state security has taken priority over individual security, and unfortunately to this day the country has no integral built-in system of national security.

[Molchanov] And this is why you set out to create a national security fund. Has it been set up already, and who is involved in it?

[Shershnev] Yes. The inaugural conference was held recently. Around 250 people attended, including ethnographers, political scientists, specialists in conflict situations, historians, philosophers—intellectuals, in other words.

[Molchanov] And if I may ask, how many military men other than yourself?

[Shershnev] Well, I think there were about 30 from the services.

[Molchanov] Leonid Ivanovich, you spent many years in the Army's Main Political Directorate. I have little knowledge of the Army, but it has always seemed to me that our Army is to ideologized. At the moment we are seeing more and more new political parties emerging, so I would like you to comment on the following statement made by the USSR defense minister on 9 May of this year from the mausoleum rostrum: Soviet servicemen, together with the entire people, endorse and support the CPSU Central Committee platform for the 27th party congress. What about the young men who belong to the Syndico-Anarchist Party or even the Monarchist Party and other parties and are joining the Army? Can one today speak on behalf of the whole Army?

[Shershnev] I think his statement was not totally accurate. I mean, in principle it reflects, overall and as a whole, the Army as an instrument guarding the fatherland. But quite recently I was at a party conference where

Communist officers said that they supported the democratic platform, the Marxist platform, and others.

[Molchanov] As far as I know from history and literature the concept of officer's honor was always placed above everything else in the Russian Army, the army of Russia. What criteria of officer's honor exist in the Soviet Army and how do they differ from those of the Russian Army?

[Shershnev] I would list concepts such as culture, good breeding, freedom, and social status as criteria and at the same time as preconditions of honor to exist. If any one of these elements is missing honor cannot exist. Comparing attitudes toward honor then and now, I would say that today we have, unfortunately, lost some of the ethical criteria built up in the Russian Army in the course of its long history.

[Molchanov] What would you say is the relationship between officer's honor and orders. You are in the Army, after all.

[Shershnev] In that relationship I would place the concept of honor above orders, again using the Czarist army as an example. During a parade in 1813 the Czar ordered General Yermolov to arrest a division commander for some mistake. Yermolov considered the order unjust and refused to carry it out. When the emperor repeated the order in threatening tones, Yermolov said: In that case I will hand in my sword, that is, I will leave the service, but I will not violate my honor. And we know there were such instances with Suvorov, Kutuzov, and other memorable military leaders.

[Molchanov] There have also been such cases in the Soviet Army, if one thinks back to General Shaposhnikov, he refused to shoot at people in Novocherkassk, or General Grigorenko. As far as I know, both were driven out of the Army. What does the Army think of those people today?

[Shershnev] Well, I think there's a reassessment of values, of course, in the Army as elsewhere. You have to take account of the specific nature of the institution of the Army, as it has evolved in our country, because we teach people obedience more than honor, and at the basis of everything in the barracks and military premises it is always written that orders must be carried out unquestioningly, precisely, and on time. But what if the order is criminal? What if it insults human dignity? What if it leads to unjustified and totally unmotivated loss of life? So, this attitude toward orders, this obedience, naturally fetters initiative and the development of the individual's creative abilities and individual development as a whole, and unfortunately still today, to a considerable extent, justifies the attitude toward the people you have mentioned.

[Molchanov] Thank you and all the best.

[Shershnev] Thank you. And thank you for inviting me to the studio. I hope that you will now have servicemen on the program more often.

Baltic Republics

Lithuanian Officials Preview Summit

LD3005223890 Vilnius International Service in English 2130 GMT 30 May 90

[Passages in quotation marks are recorded in Lithuanian with superimposed English translation]

[Text] The Soviet-American summit is due to begin in Washington on Thursday. Among the other issues the official agenda includes the problem of the independence of the Baltics. Here in Lithuania we tie some of our hopes to the Washington summit. Ceslovas Stankevicius, deputy chairman of the Lithuanian parliament, expects the meeting between George Bush and Mikhail Gorbachev to give an impulse to starting Lithuanian-Soviet negotiations.

[Stankevicius] "I know that the issue of Lithuania will be discussed and I think that this fact alone is of great importance. The summit, I hope, will have a positive impact. I expect Mr Gorbachev's position to become more realistic. I also hope that he is going to acknowledge that the independence of Lithuania is indisputable. Real dialogue and negotiations, or at least talks on the beginning of Lithuanian-Soviet negotiations should start after the summit."

[Announcer] The Lithuanian prime minister, Kazimiera Prunskiene, also hopes that President Bush will back the cause of independent Lithuania while discussing the problem of the Baltics with President Gorbachev.

[Prunskiene] "President Gorbachev might use this chance for the benefit of the Soviet Union. In case the problem of Lithuania is resolved positively both sides would benefit politically and economically, and here I have in mind first of all favorable trade conditions for the Soviet Union. Logically thinking, favorable trade contracts would become possible only if the Lithuanian issue is resolved democratically and by way of negotiation and the economic blockade imposed on Lithuania by the Kremlin is lifted."

[Announcer] Meanwhile, Kazimieras Antanavicius, head of the Parliamentary Commission for Economics, is rather sceptical about the positive impact of the summit meeting on Lithuania.

[Antanavicius] "Mikhail Gorbachev might be irritated by our unwillingness to provide him with better political conditions for the summit. Consequently, he might look for various pretexts for pressing us even harder. Meanwhile, he will promise President Bush not to exert any pressure on Lithuania. However, with the present difficult economic situation throughout the whole of the Soviet Union it is quite easy to stifle Lithuania. Later on this might be explained as unintentional circumstances."

[Announcer] Bronis Kuzmickas, deputy chairman of the Lithuanian parliament, thinks that Mikhail Gorbachev will be forced to behave according to the expectations of the world and Lithuania after the summit meeting takes place. Mr. Kuzmickas expects the economic blockade to be softened or even lifted due to talks between President Gorbachev and President Bush. Eduardas Vilkas, a Lithuanian MP [Member of Parliament], thinks quite the other way round. He says that Lithuania will not benefit from the Soviet-American summit.

[Vilkas] "I think that we should not forget the present realities of the world. These realities are not favorable to Lithuania. The world is not going to risk its own security for the sake of Lithuania only. The best thing would be for the Soviet Union and America to decide on the regulation of the Lithuanian problem between themselves. An agreement of this kind is possible and would be extremely useful to Lithuania."

Vilnius Radio Carries 30 May Supreme Council

Basic Law Adopted

LD3005150790

[Editorial Report] Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian at 1200 GMT on 30 May carries a live relay of the Lithuanian Supreme Council plenary session in Vilnius.

Deputy Abisalas is presiding over the plenary session. He announces the agenda for today. Apart from the issues left from yesterday, ratification of the agreement signed by the thre Baltic republics' foreign ministers was proposed to be included into agenda. However, several deputies oppose this and propose a discussion on the land reform and reforms in agriculture first. By a majority of votes, ratification of the Baltic agreement is postponed until next week.

At 1215 GMT a discussion on the regulations concerning the application of Article 18, paragraph two of the Law on Local Government starts. Draft regulations on the application are read.

At 1220 GMT a report is given on the problems in organizing repeat elections in some constituencies to elect deputies for local government bodies. As a result of difficulties stemming from the economic blockade, such as the shortage of gasoline, power, and other things, the election campaign is virtually impossible. Many voters have already voted several times, although no candidate has been elected. People are not prepared to walk long distances to the polling stations. The speaker proposes postponing the by-elections until December. A vote on the issue is postponed until later today.

At 1234 GMT debates on reforms in agriculture, the third item on the agenda—which started yesterday—begin.

At 1245 GMT a detailed point of view on what the future private farm and farmer should be is given by Alfonsas Giedraitis, chairman of a collective farm in Panevezys rayon. He says that land should be privatized. Land should once again have a monetary value which no one knows about today.

Other speakers claim that giving land to private owners is not a solution to problems in agriculture if the price policy on agricultural products is not changed. They urge the parliament to restrain from adopting any hurriedly prepared documents on agricultural reforms. People must be consulted first. Wide-ranging debates should be held on the issue.

At 1305 GMT a speaker says the main point at issue is that people are not sure about the future. They have been deceived more than once. People do not want to become private farmers because there is no way they can purchase any agricultural equipment to work on the land. Finally, people want the land either which belonged to them or to their family members. However, in many cases this is impossible because other people have lived on this land in houses which they had built.

At 1328 GMT a vote is taken on the regulations for the application of Article 18, paragraph two of the Basic Law on Local Government of the republic. By a majority of votes the regulations are adopted.

The session adjourns until 1400 GMT.

Land Reform Debated

LD3005160490

[Editorial Report] Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian at 1400 GMT on 30 May continues its live relay of the Lithuanian Supreme Council plenary session in Vilnius.

Debates on agricultural reforms continue. Deputy Semenas takes the floor.

At 1415 GMT a speaker gives an account of his visit to the United States and possibilities for receiving funding from Western states.

At 1450 GMT debates on the basic principles of the national agrarian policy are in progress.

At 1542 GMT debates end and some indistinct proposals are discussed.

At 1547 GMT live relay ends.

Supreme Council Issues Communique on Suspension

LD3005195890 Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian 1900 GMT 30 May 90

[Communique of the government of the republic of Lithuania—announcer-read]

[Text] A communique by the government of the republic of Lithuania.

Striving to consolidate the independence of the republic of Lithuania through negotiations with the Soviet Union's leadership and with regard to the resolution adopted by the Supreme Council of the republic of Lithuania on 23 May 1990, the government of the republic of Lithuanian resolves:

To suspend for the period of negotiations the decisions and actions of the government of the republic of Lithuania stemming from the acts of 11 March 1990, which are described by the means acceptable to both sides as objects of negotiations.

To state that the ministries and departments of the republic of Lithuania are ready to examine with the corresponding institutions of the Soviet Union the whole complex of problems linked with realization of the independence of the republic of Lithuania.

Instruct the members of the government of the republic of Lithuania by 2 June 1990 to prepare proposals on how to solve, by means acceptable to all, the problems of political forces representing the Soviet Union and of national groups.

TASS Sees Lithuania 'Softening Its Position'

LD3105120790 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0925 GMT 31 May 90

[Report by TASS correspondent Kazis Uscilla: "Lithuanian Government Makes One More Step Toward Softening Its Relations With USSR Leadership"]

[Text] Vilnius, 31 May (TASS)—The Lithuanian government has made one more step in the direction of softening its position on the question of independence and creation of conditions for starting negotiations with the USSR leadership.

Late Wednesday evening, the television broadcast the decision of the Lithuanian republic's Council of Ministers, from which it follows that the government of the republic is ready to "temporarily suspend the decisions and actions of the Lithuanian government which stem from the Lithuanian republic Supreme Soviet acts of 11 March 1990 and which, in a way acceptable to both sides, are to be defined as the object of negotiations."

The document says that "the ministries and departments of the Lithuanian republic are ready to discuss with the appropriate USSR institutions the whole complex of questions related to realization of independence of the Lithuanian republic." Members of the government are instructed to work out suggestions about how to solve "the problems of political forces and national groups that represent USSR interests in Lithuania" until 2 June 1990.

The government's decision is an extension of a similar document adopted by the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet on 23 May 1990 "with the aim of solving a complex of questions with the Soviet Union by way of negotiations." However, Mikhail Gorbachev, USSR president, has not recognized the decision of the Lithuanian parliament as sufficient for starting the negotiations.

But the economic situation in the republic, especially regarding energy, is becoming more complicated. As reported in the last government communique, "at the Ignalinskaya nuclear power station only one generator is working" and the Lithuanian state regional electric power station "is working at minimum capacity."

The session of the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet continues its work today.

Deadlocked Negotiations With Lithuania Analyzed

LD3105125190 Moscow World Service in English 1110 GMT 31 May 90

[Vitaliy Gurov analysis; read by announcer]

[Text] The situation in and around Lithuania is keeping the public focus in this country. Newsmen have repeatedly asked Mikhail Gorbachev to comment on it. It is also expected to come up at the Soviet-American summit. Vitaliy Gurov is analyzing the stand assumed by the Soviet leadership:

In the past three months or so we've seen a variety of assessments and predictions as to the Lithuanian problem. The declaration of independence adopted by the Lithuanian parliament on 11 March was based first and foremost on national feelings. It's authors failed to take into account some political, economic, and human realities. That can explain why the situation has deadlocked. The breach of economic ties between Lithuania and the other regions of the Soviet Union may have a serious and immediate impact on the inhabitants of the republic. The Lithuanian Prime Minister, Kazimiera Prunskiene, has signalled to President Gorbachev and the Soviet Premier, Nikolay Ryzhkov, that the Lithuanian thermal power station is running out of fuel. That in turn may force the Ignalina nuclear power plant to stop. The lack of fuel has paralyzed dozens of factories and brought to a halt thousands of cars throughout Lithuania.

The Soviet Leadership blames the situation on the present Lithuanian leadership. It says you cannot break overnight ties that took decades to establish. So, what's the way out? Mikhail Gorbachev and Nikolay Ryzhkov have repeatedly stated that they are seeking a political solution. On the eve of his departure for North America the Soviet president said Moscow hopes a solution could be found within the framework of the Soviet Constitution. Constitutional order, he said, should be restored by political means. The Soviet leader reiterated that no one questions the right of the Union republics to leave the USSR. On the contrary, the Soviet parliament has passed legislation to govern the procedure. However, the will of the population must be revealed in a referendum. Also, relations with the other peoples living in the USSR should be settled.

The Lithuanian declaration of independence has long been the bone of contention. The Lithuania parliament was saying it was ready to suspend the ensuing laws but not the declaration itself. However, on Wednesday the Lithuanian President, Vytautas Landsbergis, told an AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE correspondent that the republic was ready to consider suspension of the declaration, given that this didn't bring it under the USSR jurisdiction. Well, leaving that reservation alone, (?this) statement seems to indicate a striving for a solution.

Lithuania Establishes Strategic Planning Group

LD3005200990 Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian 1900 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] A meeting of the Supreme Council Presidium of the republic of Lithuania under the chairmanship of Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Council Kazimieras Motieka, took place today. The presidium examined a statement by a group of deputies and also a proposal by the economic commission on accelerating economic reform.

To better plan and coordinate the consolidation of the republic's independence, a strategic planning group has been set up in the State Restoration Commission of the Supreme Council.

A Lithuanian commission of heraldics has been set up in the Supreme Council Presidium. It will be engaged in the creation and use of coat of arms, flags, and other heraldic symbols of the Lithuanian state, towns and other territorial units, and corporations.

The Supreme Council Presidium has granted Lithuanian citizenship to Arvydas Petras Zigas, born in the United States of America. The Presidium also discussed appeals for reprieve.

Nuclear Power Station Unaffected by Earthquake

LD3005164190 Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian 1600 GMT 30 May 90

[Excerpts] Today at 1342 an earthquake was felt in Lithuania. In Vilnius, according to the physicists, there was a one-point tremor. Tea cups were rattling and ceiling lamps swaying in high-rise buildings in new housing estates in Vilnius. Some frightened residents left their homes and stood in the courtyards. [passage omitted] Nothing happened at the Snieckus nuclear power station.

Ignalia Plant Reportedly Working Under Capacity

LD2805181390 Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian 1300 GMT 28 May 90

[Report by correspondent Benas Rupeika]

[Text] So, the Sniekus nuclear electric power station [AES—the Ignalia AES in Snieckus]. If the AES does not start working at greater capacity more enterprises in Lithuania which consume a large amount of energy will have be taken out of operation.

I spoke on the phone to the deputy chief engineer at the Snieckus AES. I am unable to tell you his name because I was looking for the director. However, as is fashionable nowadays, he is travelling abroad in the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic. The chief engineer is in Moscow today.

However, I managed to get some information from his deputy, although more from the intonation than from the content of the conversation.

[Begin recording—the entirety of the recorded interview is conducted in Russian] [B. Rupeika] This is Lithuania radio bothering you. How about Snieckus AES supplying more power than it is generating at the moment?

[Deputy chief engineer] Positively. We are making every effort. It will be there today.

[Rupeika] What did you say?

[Deputy chief engineer] Today we shall increase the capacity up to 1250 [units not specified].

[Rupeika] And what was it this morning?

[Deputy chief engineer] Seven hundred and fifty.

[Rupeika] Does this mean twice as much?

[Deputy chief engineer] Yes it does. Now the issue lies in getting permission to increase capacity.

[Rupeika] Permission? What does this mean?

[Deputy chief engineer] Permission from the State Inspectorate for Nuclear Power [gospromatomoenergonadzor].

[Rupeika] Do they give the permission on your data?

[Deputy chief engineer] How do you mean on our data?

[Rupeika] But they over there....

[Deputy chief engineer] Yes, that's right. We supply them with the data and they grant us the permission.

[Rupeika] And what does getting permission depend on?

[Deputy chief engineer] What the permission depends on...well, on carrying out various measures.

[Rupeika] So, can we expect it by tomorrow morning?

[Deputy chief engineer] Yes, yes, but we have to give account to the Gospromatomoenergonadzor about the completion of certain measures.

[Rupeika] Are they all in Moscow or in Snieckus?

[Deputy chief engineer] In Moscow.

[Rupeika] Do you have to phone them or what?

[Deputy chief engineer] We work with them all the time.

[Rupeika] On the phone?

[Deputy chief engineer] Yes on the telephone or the teletype. Generally speaking we are making all efforts.

[Rupeika] Do you know what the situation is like in Lithuania?

[Deputy chief engineer] Yes I do, very well. I know what the situation is like very well. [end recording]

[B. Rupeika] My interlocutor knows well what the situation is like in Lithuania. However, the Ignalina AES is out of operation [as heard] not because it cannot be operational but because it does not have permission to be operational.

Blockade Reportedly Easier on Union Enterprises

LD2705154390

[Editorial report] Vilnius International Service in Lithuanian at 2100 GMT on 26 May broadcasts a 10-minute report from Siauliai on the noticeable differences between Union and other jurisdiction enterprises' ability to cope with the blockade conditions. The announcer notes that four Union jurisdiction enterprises are located in Siauliai. City Mayor Kazimieras Salinis is quoted as saying: Union jurisdiction enterprises fare much better under blockade conditions than all other enterprises. Nuklonas is one such enterprise, the announcer says, employing nearly 4,000 workers and Tauras enterprise is even larger and is also under Union jurisdiction.

The announcer goes on to note that when it comes to Union jurisdiction matters, people's opinions vary; some feel their existence exemplifies an abnormal situation, but other opinions also exist. An interview with Nuklonas Enterprise Director Vytautas Klanina is then broadcast, presenting the other side. He feels that all enterprises located in Lithuania do not have to be Lithuanian; some could belong to Union jurisdiction, and others could belong to foreign firms. He adds that they should, however, follow Lithuanian laws and be in legal harmony with republic budget requirements.

When asked about blockade consequences, Klanina notes that his enterprise has not felt any serious effects in spite of some added problems. He says he had been assisted with rail deliveries and observes that his needs have been understood and assisted by ministry officials and their deputies.

The director says he feels this is beneficial, insofar as his workers are much less anxious about work. "On the other hand," he says "a certain kind of division is taking place among Lithuanian workers themselves. Workers of Lithuanian republic jurisdiction enterprises are experiencing much more difficult times. I would think that there is no particular joy to be found in the fact some have it better and others do not. Moreover, things are better for those who have discovered themselves under the peculiar care of the very hand that had imposed the economic blockade." He feels that the situation has created beggars and masters, psychologically speaking. Klanina adds that this inequality is more desirable than having all become beggars.

Director Klanina goes on to note that Nuklonas workers have enjoyed the highest wages in Siauliai, last year averaging R300 per month, with some good workers earning up to R1,000 per month. He feels that their wages will remain high during the current year as well.

In discussing some of his concerns, Klanina notes the need for the Lithuanian government to underline a strategy for industrial development that would indicate which industrial branches should see further development within the republic, and which ones should not be pursued on a republic level. This would enable enterprise management, Klanina says, to become better oriented. He also notes the need for laws to be enacted that would regulate the activities of enterprises located on Lithuanian territory, activities with one another as well as with Union enterprises. He stresses the importance of budget considerations. Klanina says that he has discussed this question with the minister (not further identified), who wished to know whether it would be easier for the enterprise to develop on a republic or Union level.

Klanina goes on to note that his enterprise produces integrated circuits for the electronics industry, and nearly all of its production is exported. He expresses the hope that recent cooperation with the Banga Association will soon change this situation, enabling a significant part of his enterprise's production to remain in Lithuania. His enterprise is expanding into television circuitry, he says, to satisfy the Banga Association's requirements in the area of medicine, rather than computer technology.

Lithuania To Import Goods From Poland

LD3005224690 Vilnius International Service in Lithuanian 2100 GMT 30 may 90

[Excerpts] A representative of the Lithuanian Ministry of Trade has announced that an agreement has been concluded on purchasing in Poland a substantial quantity of high quality sugar and vegetable oil. [passage omitted] The first consignment of oil has already reached Lithuania, and will be on sale shortly. The representative of the Ministry of Trade noted that the prices of both sugar and vegetable oil will be higher than usual, because these products are rather expensive in Poland. Apart from that, Lithuania will obtain in Poland baby food, footwear, clothes, and kitchen furniture. Lithuania will sell condensed milk, fermented cheese, canned fish, and fabrics to Poland.

The Ministry of Trade also expects to receive a consignment of vegetable oil from the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic. Negotiations are also taking place with Hungary.

Lithuania Broadcasts Curtailed by Blockade

LD3005204390 Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian 1900 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] Damage caused by the Soviet Union's blockade has forced the government of the republic of Lithuania to reduce budget allocations. This year's Lithuanian radio and television budget has been reduced by R5 million. In view of this, Lithuanian radio and television is reducing its programs from 1 June as follows:

The Lithuanian television program will be broadcast from 1800 hours [1400 GMT] until midnight [2000 GMT], and on Sundays from 0900 hours [0500 GMT] until midnight.

Since the tasks of written examinations in secondary schools will be broadcast on Lithuanian television; on 1, 5, and 6 June, the program will start at 0745 [0345 GMT] hours with the "Good Morning" program.

The first program of Central Television will be broadcast each day from 1800 hours until the end. On Sundays it will be broadcast from 1000 hours [0800 GMT].

The second program of the Soviet Union's Central Television will be broadcast each day in June from 1800 hours. The program of the Polish television will be broadcast from 2000 hours [1600 GMT], and on Sundays from 1000 hours.

In connection with the economic blockade, the programs may be reduced further. Detailed information will be broadcast and published in the press.

Meat Sales in Lithuania To Increase 15 Percent

LD3005220590 Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian 2100 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] A communique by the state Antiblockade Commission states that in June the sale of meat and meat products to the residents of Lithuania will be increased by 15 percent. It also has been decided that the centralized supply of meat and meat products to the Soviet Union should be solved after negotiations with competent organs of that state.

Lithuanian Civil Committee Meets in Vilnius

LD2705180190 Moscow TASS in English 1741 GMT 27 May 90

[Text] Vilnius May 27 TASS—A session of the Lithuanian Civil Committee was held here today. It discussed the political situation in the republic and priority tasks of the Civil Committees.

Speakers pointed out that a resolution of the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet "On Preconditions For Talks Between the Lithuanian Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" had evoked serious concern of many citizens of the republic. It actually rules out the talks themselves, although Lithuanian political leaders insisted on these talks and emphasised the need for them on all levels.

It was also stressed at the session that both the Lithuanian parliament and mass media steered for taking the republican economy out of state control and introducing private enterprise. Participants in the session believe that this policy can lead to further social stratification of society and to massive unemployment. This is why speakers pointed out that the legal and social protection of Lithuanian working people has been and continues to be the priority task of Civil Committees.

The session decided, among other things, to organise the publication of THE HERALD of Lithuanian Civil Committees and to hold regular meetings and exchange experience with supporters of the restoration of the Soviet Constitution and republican Constitutions in Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia.

Criticizes Economic Policy

PM2805124790 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 90 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Session of Citizens' Committee"]

[Text] Vilnius, 27 May—The question of the political situation within the republic and the top-priority tasks facing citizens' committees was examined today at a session of the Lithuanian SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic] Citizens' Committee.

Its participants exchanged opinions and voiced their concern over the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet resolution "On Creating Preconditions for Talks Between the Lithuanian SSR and the USSR."

The speakers pointed out that the Lithuanian parliament and the mass media have now revealed the trend toward, and have clearly decided on the course of, private enterprise and privatization of privatizing the republic's economy. In the opinion of the session's participants, this economic policy pursued by Lithuania's leadership may intensify further still the social stratification of society and mass unemployment. This is why the most important task of the Citizens' Committee was and still is to provide Lithuania's working people with legal and social security.

The session's participants adopted a decision which envisages, in particular, organizing the publication of a press organ entitled VESTNIK GRAZHDANSKIKH KOMITETOV LITVY [Herald of Lithuania's Citizens' Committees] and holding regular meetings to exchange experience with people who support the restoration of the operation of the USSR Constitution and the republics' Soviet Constitutions on Latvian, Lithuanian, and Estonian territory.

Seeks Role in Talks

PM3105104390 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 May 90 First Edition p 3

[Report by Colonel V. Gavrilenko under the "Direct Line"rubric: "Session of Citizens Committees"]

[Text] Vilnius—Political life in Vilnius does not die down even on Sunday. The Lithuanian Supreme Soviet met intermittently throughout the week. As is known, one of the results of this session was the resolution on preconditions for talks between the USSR and Lithuania. And on Sunday the republic's citizens committees—elected and authorized [doverennye] public organs of the section of Lithuania's population which is opposed to the republic's secession from the USSR—held their session. The session discussed the political and economic situation which has taken shape in the republic. The committees' tasks—the struggle for the resignation of the government and dissolution of the present republic Supreme Soviet, and the protection of the rights of the section of citizens who do not agree with the idea of Lithuania's secession—were reaffirmed.

An exchange of views was held on information about the 23 May meeting in Moscow between M.S. Gorbachev and Lithuania's representatives E. Bickauskas and People's Deputies V. Antanaitis, R. Gudaitis, and N. Medvedevas. M. Burokevicius, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party (CPSU), who took part in this discussion, announced that he had spoken to the president on the telephone Sunday morning and that the latter had expressed puzzlement at the extremely free interpretation of his conversation with Lithuanian representatives. This refers to materials published in the republic press. There are a number of instances of juggling with facts and inaccuracies which make it difficult to understand the essence of the conversation which took place. M.S. Gorbachev added that the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet will receive an answer via the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities.

The question arises: Who needs this distortion? It seems that it is needed above all to maintain confidence among the republic's population that Moscow is at least a little disposed to hold talks on the terms proposed by the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet.

The session adopted a decision to ask the USSR Supreme Soviet, the president, and the USSR Government to ensure the participation of representatives of the republic citizens committees in all contacts and future talks between the USSR and Lithuania, should they take place.

Lithuanian Law Officer Interviewed on Procuracy

LD3005100690 Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian 2100 GMT 27 May 90

[Excerpts] Recently, we have talked about how and under what conditions the Lithuanian Procuracy works. It has been two months now since USSR soldiers have taken charge of its building. Moscow, failing to recognize the procuracy powers granted to Arturas Paulauskas by the parliament has installed its own man.

Most procuracy workers—97 percent—however, have remained loyal to the Lithuanian republic and take orders only from Arturas Paulauskas. Thus, the Lithuanian procuracy is able to continue carrying out its functions despite the complex circumstances. While at the same time the alternative procuracy which Moscow has attempted to install is currenly powerless. [passage omitted]

National stability depends, to a large extent, on how the Supreme Court carries out its duties. [passage omitted] The law on the court system and judicial status should be noted as one of the most important ones. Since its adoption has coincided with the expiration of the terms of the old republic court judges, it was immediately put into practice in forming the new Supreme Court. The process exacted a great deal of effort since the selection of judges was very serious indeed.

Lithuanian Supreme Court chairman Mindaugas Losys notes:

[Begin Losys recording] Candidates had to pass through five or six stages before finally entering our republic parliament, which made the final choice. [passage omitted]

Foremost among them is the implementation of a qualitatively new kind of justice and, if one is to examine it more deeply, an attempt to restore people's trust in justice, which had been totally deformed. [passage omitted]

Justice is no stranger to our state or nation. However, it is not that easy to shake off old stereotypes; especially in view of the fact that our republic is currently experiencing a so-called period as a subject. Some old laws are still in effect, with USSR roots, alongside some new laws of our Lithuanian republic. [passage omitted]

Our relations have not been regulated to date with the Union law-protection organs, and above all in the area of legal aid support. It is common knowledge that such agreements have been formulated and are in effect among many of the world's states. However, since the Lithuanian republic has been restored recently, and has only recently become subject to international law, it does not have any such agreements. They are as vital as water and air. For instance, I would like to give just one example. Recently, the Supreme Council adopted an amnesty law, that will have to be applied also in cases of those individuals who have been sentenced in our republic, but who are serving a sentence outside the republic's boundaries, namely in Russia or Belorussia. However, our laws are not in effect in those republics and there is no mechanism available for implementing this amnesty law, except through an appeal or a demand, that those republics help us to resolve that problem on the basis of traditional friendly relations. [passage omitted] The USSR Supreme Court continues to remind us it constitutes a higher court, which is first of all expressed as follows: In previously obtained cases, decisions are made by a USSR Supreme Court plenum, by means of which decisions and verdicts rendered by our republic court are nullified. The cases are returned for review. Thus, the question arises as to whether or not we are obligated to obseve such plenum decisions. In recent months, a practice has evolved, whereby we simply do not obey the decisions. Also, the USSR Supreme Court continues to send us papers, invites our participation in plenum meetings, invites judges and leaders to attend continuing education courses and other sessions.

Currently, we ignore such invitations. It is very important, however, to regulate such contradictions by permissible means. This could be accomplished, first of all, by drawing up a draft agreement between the Soviet Union and the Lithuanian republic, on rendering legal aid.

[Unidentified reporter] Have you been exposed to any personal unpleasantness from the USSR Supreme Soviet chairman?

[Losys] There is no pressure or categorical demand of any sort. Insofar as can be deduced from, I would say, two telephone conversations, they are simply interested in how we are going to continue working and whether some type of contracts are possible.

[Reporter] Perhaps this gives rise to some hope that there exist some possibilities for juridical cooperation and juridical assistance, that you have also mentioned, to begin in the not-too-distant future?

[Losys] I think these exist as really good prerequisites to initiate some type of contacts, as they could be initiated also with other states' courts. Perhaps we should learn certain things from other courts.

[Reporter] I would also be interested in your relations with the Lithuanian republic procuracy. Is that a full-fledged relationship. As it should be under normal conditions, or do you also have some type of connection with that so-called shadow Moscow command?

[Losys] Since the very beginning our relations with the Lithuanian republic procuracy, headed by esteemed Arturas Paulauskas, have been normal and business like. Procurator Arturas Paulauskas participates in our presidium and plenum meetings. We maintain close contacts on current matters and I would think good contacts have been established, which give rise to hope of expectations that justice—the carrying out of justice and case investigation—will reach a truly higher level. As for the alternative procuracy, we have no contact with it whatsoever and have not received a single case from them. Moreover, as it has been made clear to us by the republic, even if such an instance were to arise, we would not accept such cases for investigation. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Lithuanian Territorial Assumptions Challenged

PM1505092590 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 May 90 First Edition p 1

[Interview with Doctor of Historical Sciences E. Fedosova, by TASS correspondent V. Dzhibuti in Moscow under the rubric "Lithuania: Historical Foreshortening"; place and date not specified: "Independence at Others' Expense?"]

[Excerpts] After the well-known anticonstitutional acts of Lithuania's Supreme Soviet, which declared a rupturet with the USSR, a certain section of the republic's figures have now started stoking up territorial questions. Various associations are being set up which are making similar claims against other Soviet republics, too.

A TASS correspondent asked Doctor of Historical Sciences E. Fedosova, a leading research officer at the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of USSR History, to clarify the situation that has arisen. [passage omitted]

[Dzhibuti] What is the attitude in Lithuania today to the Soviet-German treaty and the treaty on becoming part of the USSR?

[Fedosova] Both these documents have been declared invalid in the republic. And if one argues sensibly, this leads to a renunciation of all territories acquired in accordance with them. After all, the borders of modern-day Lithuania were definitively formed only after World War II, at a time when the republic was part of the USSR.

There is something else I want to say. Any national renewal carries within it the germs of extremism, fanaticism, and xenophobia, which can take various forms. So today absurd claims to others' territories are appearing, specifically to Kaliningrad Oblast.

It needs to be said quite definitely that Lithuanian statehood, in relation to the many populated areas to which certain Lithuanian secessionists lay claim, is secondary. The great Lithuanian principality included within its borders considerable territories whose population was completely non-Lithuanian. But these borders of 500 years' standing have not existed for a long time now.

[Dzhibuti] Here it is also appropriate to note the fact that the Baltic's membership of the Soviet Union was recorded at Yalta and Potsdam, and also by the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in 1975.

[Fedosova] Indeed, 35 states recognized the Baltic's membership of the Soviet Union. But if the Lithuanian secessionists' logic is followed, then it is necessary to proceed not only to a redivision of borders between USSR Union republics, but also to a redrawing of European borders. And therefore also to a revision of the results of World War II. All of this might greatly complicate the political situation in Europe.

[Dzhibuti] But all the same, if Lithuania leaves the USSR and demands the redrawing of borders....

[Fedosova] Then first of all, internal Union territorial questions must be resolved. Incidentally, Belorussia has already presented its "tab" to Lithuania: It demands the return of its legitimate territories which passed to the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR], as did certain territories of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic [RSFSR]. One's own "independence" must not be established at others' expense.

Lithuanian Party Official on Path to Sovereignty

LD2805175290 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 May 90

[Text] The latest sociological poll shows that the Lithuanian Independent Communist Party is gaining popularity. If in April only 10 percent supported the party, now 15 percent of those polled supported the party. True, Sajudis holds the first place in terms of popularity, it is supported by 41 percent, but its popularity fell by five percent compared with the April poll. Our special correspondent has interviewed Vladimir Antonovich Berezov, secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent] Vladimir Antonovich, as early as in March you said from the lofty platform that the keys to Lithuanian independence lie in Moscow. I know that at the time these words provoked stormy indignation from numerous quarters. But now this thesis is being met with growing understanding.

[Berezov] Yes, this is so. I have spoken twice on this issue because a certain orientation among some of our deputies, implying that all the questions can be solved in the West, is the wrong one. Communicating with the West and consulting the West, I see that. However, talks with Moscow would be the most realistic and rapid way. We could see for ourselves and we know from personal conversations and meetings with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev—he voiced such ideas and said before that, no doubt, Lithuania would acquire full statehood. And, therefore, we wanted that our parliament, too, should go to the talks in an amicable mood, first of all, precisely, with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev.

[Correspondent] Vladimir Antonovich, how can you explain the fact that during the elections, many candidates, deputies to the Lithuanian Supreme Council, defended the principles of full democracy and freedom for all to voice their opinions but now they are against those who criticize the republican Supreme Council, and I know that some people in Lithuania are already even afraid of criticizing the Lithuanian Supreme Council.

[Berezov] There are critical materials even in newspapers and in the press. We would like our television program, "Dialogue," to be restored. It has been turned, however, into a government program.

[Correspondent] If I understand you correctly, we cannot say that at the present stage true democracy has won in Lithuania. Quite a long path lies ahead.

[Berezov] Yes, a long way because we have not had any experience of democracy. The past still oppresses us strongly and, therefore, there is no experience of true democracy. Here everybody still has to work on that, not only the Lithuanian Communist Party but other left-wing parties, which, I think, will join the struggle for Lithuania's pure democratic statehood, so that we have democracy not in words but in deeds. [end recording]

Report on Increase in Emigration of Jews

LD2805201890

[Editorial Report] Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian at 1300 GMT on 28 May carries a three-minute report by correspondent Benas Rupeika during which he interviews Edmundas Mikelevicius, deputy chief of the Visa and Registration Department at the Ministry of Internal Affairs, who says that the main stream of emigration for permanent residence is to Israel. He says that on 25 May alone, 77 people applied for emigration visas. In comparison with last year the figures have risen approximately by three times: Last year 1,221 emigrated to Israel; however, this year this figure has already been reached and is considerably higher now. Talking about the reasons for emigrating, E. Mickelevicius says that people are mainly concerned about the unstable situation and no clear prospects for the future.

Benas Rupeika then talks to Grigorijus Kanovicius, a prominent Lithuania writer of Jewish nationality who says that among the many reasons why Jews are leaving Lithuania is the fact that Lithuania has not yet become independent and that the wave of anti-Semitism and persecution may still catch them here in Lithuania.

Radio Board Broadcasts in Republican Languages

LD2505164390 Moscow World Service in Russian 1100 GMT 24 May 90

[Excerpts] GOVORIT I POKAZYVAYET MOSKVA, Moscow Radio and Television program weekly, has published information to the effect that a Main Board of Radio Broadcasting in the Languages of the Union Republics is being set up in the All-Union Radio of the USSR.

Experimental programs in the Lithuanian languages are now being put out.

Information programs from Moscow, in the languages of the indigenous inhabitants of these republics, will be relayed via the Mayak program transmitters.

These broadcasts are planned for the evening. During the remainder of the time, Radio listeners will be able, as before, to listen to the normal Russian language broadcasts of the Mayak program.

All requests and wishes should be sent to the USSR All-Union Radio: 127-427 Moscow, All-Union Radio, General Program Direction. [passage omitted]

One more short item about the Baltic republics. The Second Program of the Latvian Radio in Riga has begun regular broadcasting in the languages of national minorities that live on Latvian territory.

Information bulletins in the Estonian, Lithuanian, Polish, German, the Ukrainian, and the Yiddish languages, presented by the representatives of the relevant national, cultural and ethnic communities of the republic, have now gone on the air in Latvia.

During the remainder of the time the Second Latvian Radio Program relays the broadcasts of the First All-Union program from Moscow and also carries the Atlantika Radio station's programs and puts out broadcasts of its own in the Russian and Latvian languages.

During direct relays of sittings of the party and soviet organizations, the Second Program of Latvian Radio broadcasts a synchronous translation of the proceedings from the Latvian into the Russian language.

Estonian Pro-Union Congress Elects Organs

PM2805123390 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 90 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Defending Their Rights"]

[Text] Kohtla-Jarve, 27 May—Organs designed to defend the economic, political, and social interests of USSR citizens in the Estonian SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic] have been set up at the first congress of republic deputies of all levels and delegates from labor collectives who support the Soviet Federation, which ended late in the evening of 26 May in the republic's mining capital—the city of Kohtla-Jarve.

An Interregional Council of Estonian SSR people's deputies and working people has been set up, tasked with ensuring the operation of all-Union, constitutional, and legal norms and protecting regional production interests. It comprises a Council of Elders and two equal chambers—the Chamber of Local Soviet Deputies and the Chamber of Representatives of Labor Collectives. The congress elected a chairman of the Interregional Council. He is 37-year old Vladimir Lebedev, an Estonian Supreme Soviet deputy. A chairman of the Council of Elders—Sergey Petinov—and chairmen of the two chambers—Vladimir Kuznetsov and Arnold Say—were also elected.

The National Economic Council, headed by USSR People's Deputy Vladimir Yarovoy, is the Interregional Council's executive body. Its task is to efficiently manage and coordinate activity to implement Interregional Council resolutions and economic and social development programs.

"We realize that the Interregional Council and the National Economic Council cannot function normally without economic autonomy," V. Lebedev said. "This is why we plan to set up our own interregional bank."

On the other hand, the congress participants said that this will be an economic lever on the republic's government. It is no secret that Estonia today receives a large proportion of its industry-generated national income from enterprises under Union jurisdiction and disposes of these funds at its own discretion.

The congress participants adopted a declaration on civil peace in Estonia. It says that the congress has put forward a specific program to establish civil peace and preserve democracy in order to extricate the republic from the sociopolitical deadlock. Will the other side accept it?

Estonian Congress Linked With Prewar Nationalists

PM2805154790 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 May 90 First Edition p 3

[Report by Colonel A. Yurkin under the rubric "Direct Line. KRASNAYA ZVEZDA and TASS Correspondents Reported Yesterday": "Taking Up the Old Banners"]

[Text] Tallinn—The Congress of Estonia is preparing for its convention. It will begin at the end of the week, just before the Estonian People's Front Congress. Leaders' speeches show that these political events will ignite an already heated situation. The congresses will produce a regrouping of forces and a final separation of powers. According to a statement by Ulo Nugis and Rein Veidemann, the People's Front must be relegated to the backburner as having already performed its task. The Congress of Estonia will start determining the future of Estonia's people, having completely taken over power from the Supreme Soviet which, in the opinion of members of the Committee of Estonia—the congress' supreme leadership body, is "not working actively enough to pull the republic out of the USSR."

The struggle for power is accompanied by the formation of special detachments, whose main aim is to protect the leaders and exert psychological pressure on the population—on the Russian-speaking and the Estonian populations alike. This pressure may evolve into the use of force and weapons at any time. This is in no doubt because the Congress of Estonia has rallied the "Omakaitse" of sad renown to the old banners. Detachments from this "self-defense" organization suppressed the workers movement in bourgeois Estonia and, on the fascists' arrival, executed peaceful people on the occupied territories in the Baltic, Russia, and Belorussia. They excelled in particular in bloody reprisals against Estonia's Jewish community. Not a single Jew remained here by October 1941. The nationalists proudly informed their new masters of this. Admittedly, the mass media now presents "Omakaitse" as a patriotic organization while minimizing the number of people killed. These detachments are now the nationalists' mainstay.

It is a pity that more and more young people are increasingly being drawn into the political games. They are being fraudulently driven to take up various formations' old banners, thus opposing their own people.

Military Paper Views 'Kodukaitse' Formations

PM2905100790 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 May 90 First Edition p 4

["Direct Line" report by correspondent Colonel A. Yurkin: "War Declared on Whom?"]

[Text] Tallinn—The political strike by Estonian working people has produced a varied reaction in the republic. The vast majority of enterprises under Union jurisdiction, where the Russian-speaking population works, is protesting in this serious way against the rebirth of the bourgeois system in Estonia. People are demanding the implementation of the measures envisaged in the USSR president's documents on annuling the laws adopted by the Supreme Soviet in defiance of the constitutuonal code.

The reaction of the government, headed by E. Savisaar, to the workers' action aroused indignation even among the Estonians in the republic's population. This People's Front leader ordered that food deliveries to the striking enterprises' public catering system should be stopped. The stores are empty, there are long lines everywhere, and there is going to be a rationing system and higher prices—measures which the current leadership pretends are the first steps toward a market economy are called "perestroyka" steps.

In order to maintain authority and suppress dissidence, the current Supreme Soviet session has legalized the creation of the "Kodukaitse" security service. Whom this militarized formation intends to combat is apparent from the speech to the delegates by republican Internal Affairs Minister Olev Laanjarv—according to the Estonian People's Front leaders, the most powerful person in Estonia, under whose authority security service detachments are already operating. He said that if the CPSU has its own organs of protection, then why cannot all parties have them.... The People's Front is formally not a political party, but that does not bother the separatists' leadership. "Kodukaitse," numbering more than 3,000 people, will be a structure along the lines of the U.S. National Guard. As Laanjarv said, for this purpose they have created the concept of labor service in the republic in order to be able to retain the reserves and not give young people into the service of the "occupiers." It is these detachments that will now curb the strikers.

The situation has changed dramatically in the direction of fiercer political confrontation. Indeed, in response to the Estonian People's Front's creation of security service storm detachments, working people's collectives have been forced to form workers' militia teams for self-defense purposes.

Further on Opposing Factions in Estonia

LD3005224590 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] In the Estonian capital the eighth session of the republic's Supreme Soviet is in progress. Here is a report by our special correspondent in Tallin, (Aleksey Kalachev):

[(Kalachev)] I am reporting now from the seat of the government, the ancient castle of Toompea, where the eighth session of the Supreme Soviet of Estonia is taking place. The deputies are deciding the parliament's working problems, they are talking about the rules and about other things. All these are important subjects in themselves, but what brought me here was an interest in another issue on the agenda, which is already behind us. It was a report on the Second Session of Estonia's Congress and on a congress of deputies and representatives of the working collectives who support a renewed Soviet Federation, which took place in the city of Kohtla-Jarve on Saturday. Both forums represented opposite views of the future of Estonia; two opposing political groups, each of which claimed its right to legislative initiative in a certain situation. How did this affect the situation in the republic? I addressed this question to several participants in the Estonian Supreme Soviet session. I shall note that they too belong to different factions, factions which occupy opposing ideological positions:

[Begin recording] [Speaker] USSR people's deputy, deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the Estonian republic, chairman of the Greens' Deputies' Group in the Estonian Supreme Soviet.

The people who were in Kohtla-Jarve with their congress, they are one political party and are on the side of the old forces, and they have no right to demand constitutionally alternative authorities. That is absolutely unthinkable in any state, because in a state there should be a single supreme authority. In exactly the same manner the Estonian Congress has no right to declare itself also a supreme law maker. That is absolutely what took place in Kohtla-Jarve. That shouldn't happen. And the Supreme Soviet now has to stand up for the law and order in the state.

[Gusev] Aleksandr Gusev, deputy of the Estonian Soviet Socialist republic Supreme Soviet, secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee.

[(Kalachev)] Aleksandr, from your point of view, what is now the situation in Estonia and what is it determined by?

[Gusev] I would say it is very complex and it is getting increasingly complex because the republic's government does not want to go for any constructive negotiations with the resulting consequences. It is ready to talk; all in all there were such meetings also with the republic's president, but the question was put unequivocally: Whatever you do—this refers to the deputies' group for equal rights to which I also belong, it represents 26 deputies elected mostly from the areas densely populated by Russian-speaking residents—and we were practically told unequivocally: Whether you like what is happening in Estonia or not, we are not going to change anything [sentence as heard]. If you like it, you can go on living here, if you don't—you are free to go. That is, along the parliamentary road everything is going toward Estonia's separation from the Soviet Union. Consequently they in fact have no need for this dialogue, although they are always talking about it. [end recording]

[(Kalachev)] And so, as you heard in the interview, the situation is complex. The papers also write about it. Here, unfortunately is one of the latest reports. Squads are being formed at enterprises staffed mostly by Russian-speaking workers. Everyone is talking about the need for compromise, but the events are proceeding in the opposite direction, and they should presumably be stopped within these walls, Estonia's Supeme Soviet, which, after all, exists to conduct a normal, civilized political dialogue.

'Liaison Officer' Oleg Kangur Elected in Estonia

LD1405163690 Tallinn Domestic Service in Estonian 0900 GMT 10 May 90

[Summary] Today's session of the Supreme Soviet Presidium appointed Oleg Kangur, deputy minister of state affairs, as the liaison officer of the government at the Supreme Soviet.

Estonian Draft Proceeds in Face of Threats

PM1605112590 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 May 90 First Edition p 1

[Dispatch by own correspondent Colonel A. Yurkin under "Direct Line" rubric: "Declaration of Ambitions"]

[Text] Tallinn—The political atmosphere in Estonia is marked by three phenomena which characterize life in the republic at the moment...

While draftees' send-offs and working people's rallies are covered only in passing in the local mass media, considerable space is given to the negotiations in the White Hall. However, before dwelling on the meeting in the castle, it is necessary to focus on the draft into the Army.

Certain forces in Estonia which are dreaming about a restoration of the bourgois system in the republic and which are making considerable efforts toward this end, were waiting with hope for the results of the meeting in Moscow between Edgar Savisaar, Estonian government premier, and Marshal of the Soviet Union D.T. Yazov, USSR minister of defense. The meeting took place, but it did not bring any joy to those who, at variance with the USSR Constitution, adopted the law on alternative labor service in Estonia. As Savisaar, alighting from the aircraft on his return from the capital said, it did not prove possible to reach an agreement.

I must mention that many parents are expressing the wish that their sons should discharge their constitutional duty rather than do labor service. They are saying this to military registration and draft officials but, afraid of extremists' revenge, they are asking that the draft be carried out on an individual basis without pasting up notices. The following incident illustrates that their fears are not unfounded: In the city of Rapla "Kaitseliit" [resurrected Estonian Defense Union] militants drew a red line in front of the military registration and draft office, declaring that if a youth crossed it, he would be regarded as a traitor of the nation, with all the ensuing consequences not just for himself but also for his family. Despite this atmosphere, the spring draft has begun in Estonia, and it will be completed on time.

What demands are put forward at working people's rallies? Above all, the working people protest a restoration of the bourgeois republic and they insist that the laws which have been adopted and which run counter the provisions of the USSR Constitution must be repealed, they favor the immediate introduction of direct presidential rule, the adoption of a law on a referendum and the holding of a plebiscite to define Estonia's status with the participation of the republic's entire adult population. What the workers demand from Arnold Ryuytel, chairman of the Estonian Supreme Soviet, is an "honest dialogue." A meeting to this effect is to be held in the afternoon of 15 May.

Meanwhile Toompea Castle lives in reminiscences of the Saturday meeting of the leaders of the three Baltic republics. They signed documents on the establishment of the Council of Baltic states, issued a joint statement on participation in CSCE, and adopted a Declaration on Unanimity and Cooperation....

At a press conference held afterward, V. Landsbergis reiterated its grievances not just against the Kremlin but also against the world's leading states for displaying indifference toward the economic blockade of Lithuania which, in his words, represents a new form of psychological warfare. A. Ryuytel did not say anything new either, recalling the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact once again. He believes that the federation which is undergoing a process of renewal does not meet the aspirations of the Estonian people. It would be more correct, in his view, to grant the Baltic republics full state independence while...preserving close economic ties with the USSR.

Nationalism in the Baltic republics is beginning to assume organizational and legislative structures. All kind of defense unions, riflemen's associations, green regiments and detachments are mushrooming. These offspring of the people's fronts have hatched, and it cannot be ruled out that they may wreak a lot of damage. Somehow the High Contracting Parties have failed to pay attention to this during their Saturday meeting.

Gorbachev Message Read to Estonian Strikers

*PM2505105990 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
25 May 90 Morning Edition p 5*

[Report by correspondent Leonid Levitskiy from Tallinn under "Direct Line" rubric: "Strike Suspended"]

[Text] Wednesday's session of the republic strike committees' headquarters was stormy. A single question was under discussion—suspending [priostanovka] the political stoppage.

An official statement received by telephone by V. Yarov, chairman of the Committee for the Defense of Soviet Power and Civil Rights, was read out. "While noting your cohesion and consistent actions to defend the Soviet Federation, at the same time the USSR president regards suspending the strike as advisable in view of the complex political situation and the grave economic situation that have developed in the country. Sent on the instructions of the USSR president by USSR Supreme Soviet Chairman A. Lukyanov."

The appeal to suspend the strike was supported by the Committee for the Defense of Soviet Power and Civil Rights, the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party on the CPSU Platform, and the "Equal Rights" group of USSR Supreme Soviet deputies. A joint message from them stresses that the strike achieved definite results and the voice of protest was heard by the world and Soviet public....

The strike committees' headquarters adopted a decision to suspend the strike. Thursday will be a normal workday at all Tallinn plants.

Report on Latvian 30 May Supreme Soviet

*PM3105130790 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
31 May 90 Second Edition p 2*

[TASS report: "At the Latvian Supreme Soviet Session"]

[Text] Riga, 30 May—The past day in the work of the Latvian Supreme Soviet passed without the now customary live relay on republic radio. Deputies were discussing behind closed doors a document concerning material support for their activity.

The wages of parliamentarians working full time at the Supreme Soviet were set at R650 rubles by a majority vote—30 percent more than their colleagues in Estonia and Lithuania or USSR people's deputies receive. In addition to their salary, parliamentarians will receive a tax-free "deputy's allowance" of R250 each.

Rough calculations show that the parliament of 201 deputies will cost at least R5-6 million a year to maintain.

The question of "restoring to the Latvian republic the illegally alienated ownership of the newspaper and journal publishing house" was listed on the agenda of the republic's Supreme Soviet session 30 May.

A few days ago a Latvian Communist Party Central Committee plenum decided to set up a combined editorial office for the two party newspapers—CINA (in Latvian) and SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA (in Russian)—published by the Latvian CPSU Publishing House. This publishing house prints the overwhelming majority of the republic's newspapers and journals. But this situation did not suit the members of the independent Latvian Communist Party, who lay claim to CINA.

Despite objections made by deputies from the "Equality" faction, the resolution qualifying the actions of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee as "arbitrary" and "illegal" and refuting the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee and CPSU Central Committee right of ownership of this publishing house was adopted by a majority coming from the People's Front faction.

At the same time the Supreme Soviet Presidium instructed the government to make the publishing house state property.

Debates CPSU Property

LD3105100090 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 30 May 90

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report by correspondent N.Kasyanova]

[Text] The Latvian Supreme Soviet continued its work today. Here is a report by our correspondent:

[Kasyanova] The debate in the Latvian parliament became heated over two documents right from the very first minutes of the sitting. The decision of the USSR Council of Ministers on measures to protect the property of the CPSU in the territory of Latvia was read out, as well as the proposals of the republic's government and the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs to ensure its protection. This concerned above all the building of the Communist Party of Latvia Central Committee, the Institute of Party History and the Party archives, and the House of Political Education. The agenda for the session included a planned discussion of a draft decision of the Supreme Soviet on the illegally expropriated property of a publishing house of newspapers and magazines.

The deputies joined in the turbulent debate. Their views were cardinally different. Some claimed that it was plainly the expropriation of CPSU property, while others, in particular Deputy Shteyns said that the Communist Party regime was illegal and the property should be returned.

Eventually a decision, which does not recognize the right of the Communist Party of Latvia Central Committee to ownership of the publishing house, and a demand that a decision be taken on freezing the profits going to the CPSU Central Committee budget were adopted by a majority of votes. The Ravnopraviye group did not take part in the voting. [video shows deputies at session]

Report on Latvian Loyalist Party Plenum

PM2805101990 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 90 Second Edition p 2

[Report by correspondent O. Meshkov: "Plenum Held"]

[Text] Riga, 25 May—The Third Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum has been held here. It decided to continue the 25th congress of the republic's communist party 9 June. As an emergency temporary measure it was decided, on the basis of the republican party newspapers CINA and SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA, to publish a joint newspaper which will be headed by an editorial council. This measure, A. Rubiks, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, explained, is connected with the attempts by the independent Latvian Communist Party to declare its right to the newspaper CINA. O. Potreki, secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, was approved as editor of the joint newspaper. It was also decided to publish five regional newspapers in Lettish and Russian instead of the rayon newspapers.

The communists are deeply perturbed by the forthcoming discussion in parliament of the draft law on parties and public organizations whereby the Latvian Communist Party could essentially be outlawed as its central organ is allegedly outside the republic. In that case, it was stated at the plenum, the Latvian communists will resolutely defend their civil rights.

Trade Union Leaders Interviewed on Congress

LD2805092690 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 26 May 90

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Announcer] The first Latvian congress of free trade unions was held in Riga. A decision was made on the new status of this congress by a majority vote of delegates elected to the 13th Latvian Trade Unions Congress. [video shows large hall with delegates, officials seated on the stage; close-ups of individual delegates; close-up of speaker]

[Correspondent N. Kasyanova, identified by screen caption] At the moment Latvian trade unions, which have almost 1.5 million workers, students, and pensioners in their ranks, are also going through what is probably the most complex stage in their history. The organization, which is being subjected to severe criticism, is reviewing its rules and structure and attempting to reassess its functions. Separate professional associations, organizations, and guilds are already being set up in the republic. [video shows interview in foyer with Kasyanova]

[A.A. Silinsh, leader of the Latvian Trade Union Alliance—identified by screen caption] I see that this will be a fundamentally new trade union body in which responsibilities are delegated. It will be tackling absolutely specific tasks on behalf of independent, free industrial unions. My sole concern at the moment is that the congress constructively discuss the future shape of this trade union body and its objectives for the future. I think that if concrete goals are set there will also be results. [video shows outdoor interview with Silinsh]

[V. Dmitriyev of the Latvian Workers Alliance, identified by screen caption] I do not expect anything from the new alliance of Latvian free trade unions. My attitude to the organization which is now being formed is that it is simply a change of labels. [video shows interview with Dmitriyev]

[V. Buyvid of the Latvian Workers Alliance—identified by screen caption] Well, the name has been changed, but this is purely cosmetic. The existing hierarchy is being retained. That's all it is.

Lizichev Meets Baltic Military School Graduates

PM3105133990 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 May 90 First Edition p 3

[Dispatch by Colonel M. Ziyeminsh: "Meeting with Students"]

[Text] Baltic Military District—Army General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, who is visiting the Baltic Military District troops, visited the Higher Military-Political Building School in Tallinn, the Marshal of the Soviet Union S.S. Biryuzov Higher Military and Political School in Riga, and the Higher Command School for Air Defense Electronics in Vilnius, where he met students from the graduating classes and addressed them. During the numerous discussions, attention centered on topical questions of our Army's future. There was, among other things, a thorough discussion of the role of officer cadres in implementing military reform and reform in the political organs, and of party political work as a whole as a component of military reform.

At the same time, special attention was devoted to skills in mastering methods of political struggle and the need for this. It was noted that many students—and this applies especially to final year students at the Riga Higher Military-Political School—have already gained useful experience in this sphere at the school by, for example, campaigning among the local population for the candidate deputies who are servicemen.

Talking about work among the troops, Army Gen. A.D. Lizichev dwelt in particular on the question of the contingent of draftees that young officers now have to encounter.

The following figures are highly significant in this regard: A total of 17,500 servicemen who are orphans are now serving in the Armed Forces, and one in ten has only one parent. There are other disturbing trends in the draftees' backgrounds.

Army Gen. A.D. Lizichev met servicemen from the Vilnius Garrison and officers from Lithuanian military commissariats 25 May.

RSFSR

Reportage on 31 May Congress Proceedings

Deputy Posts Debated

LD3105091190

[Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0800 GMT on 31 May carries a three-minute report by Lyudmila Semina, who says that the election of top posts in the republic has begun at the Congress of People's Deputies of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic [RSFSR]. The congress has resolved to alter Article 104 of the Constitution to allow there to be one first deputy chairman and three deputy chairmen of the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR, instead of two deputy chairmen, she says. There are three candidates for the post of first deputy chairman: (Armazan Khadzhimuratovich Abdulatipov), (Renat Safiyevich Mukhmediyev), and (Vladimir Nikolayevich Shtegashov). The three have laid out their programs. There is no debate on candidates for one post of deputy chairman who must be a women.

On Yeltsin's chairing of the congress session, Semina says: "The chairman is conducting the session in an uncommonly constructive, considered, and intelligent manner. In the morning a furious argument almost flared up over the issue of who gave permission for the Constitution to be changed straight off. I know that there were arguments on this matter yesterday as well. The arguments affected work and caused a distraction from resolving the main problems. But Boris Nikolayevich conducted the meeting so constructively, accepting without pause the reasonable arguments and not those dictated by ambitions or lack of understanding of the issue, that he achieved near unanimity on this very vexed question: 747 deputies of the 896 registered voted for introducing an alteration to the Constitution".

Yeltsin Criticized

LD3105102890 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 31 May 90

[By TASS parliamentary correspondents Kirill Dibrova and Dmitriy Polunin from the Kremlin]

[Text] Moscow May 31 TASS—The morning meeting of Russia's Congress of People's Deputies began with criticism of Russian Federation Surpeme Soviet President Boris Yeltsin's press conference yesterday.

Deputy Ivan Galushko (the Jewish autonomous region), who was the first to take the floor, said that Yeltsin "is not entitled to make personal statements on these issues without the approval of the Supreme Soviet and the Congress of People's Deputies, and on some issues—the approval of all residents in the republic." Many deputies applauded as he urged Yeltsin "to refrain from hasty pronouncements on questions that are within the competence of the congress or the Supreme Soviet."

Galuskho expressed concern over an exchange of personal statements by Yeltsin and President Gorbachev. In his opinion, the statements of both political leaders show "a desire to put the country's internal matters up for international discussion." The deputy urged the leaders of the country and the Russian Federation to "steer the country's and the republican's boats in a calm, cautious and thoughtful way, consulting with the people."

The deputy said Yeltsin should remember that many participants in the congress voted for him because of his personal qualities, not because he is the leader of the radical Democratic Russia bloc. Therefore he should not be "a hostage" of the bloc.

In response, Yeltsin said: "I am bound to protect the interests of all the people of the Russian Federation, not of a separate group, party or a social organisation. This means that I am no longer a Democratic Russia member and therefore am not its hostage."

Touching upon relations with the Soviet president, Yeltsin noted that these relations should be businesslike. When the president returns from his trip to the United States, he said, "I think we shali have a relevant talk and we shall remove most of the obstacles that hamper Russia's sovereignty and goals."

The congress then began to discuss the elections of the Russian Supreme Soviet president's deputies.

Report on Yeltsin 30 May News Conference

Congress Reviewed

LD3005160390

[Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1500 GMT on 30 May begins carrying a live relay of a news conference by RSFSR President Boris Yeltsin in Moscow.

The video shows scenes in the RSFSR congress hall. An unidentified speaker, sitting beside Yeltsin on the platform, introduces him.

At 1501 GMT Yeltsin starts speaking, welcoming the fact that this congress is not proceeding according to a scenario decided in advance by the apparatus and refers to its democratic and energetic character. He summarizes issues being discussed by the congress. Consultations with all 26 groups of deputies have been going on today on approving the first deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet, his deputies and the chairman of the Council of Ministers—the first time such posts are being filled on a coalition basis. He says the consultations, although not simple, have been shown to be necessary, to get away from old stereotypes, such as the procedure followed at the USSR congress, where only one candidate was put forward for each post. Here though, each candidate has been discussed, and they will be presented to the congress on a multi-candidate basis.

At 1507 GMT Yeltsin notes that it took 12 days to elect the chairman of the Supreme Soviet. He concludes his statement and invites questions. The unidentified assistant informs journalists of the procedure for putting questions.

At 1508 GMT a questioner from Komsomol Tatarii asks about the role of the mass media in Yeltsin's comeback. Yeltsin looks ahead to Russia having its own foreign and domestic policy, which will include a law on the press and mass media. He praises a number of newspapers and magazines for their coverage of his activities in the last few years. Ostrovskiy from APN asks what plans Yeltsin has for his first 100 days in his post and about his attitude to combining the posts of chairman of the Russian Supreme Soviet and the Russian Communist Party. Yeltsin, answering the latter question first, says he is against combining such positions. On the first question, Yeltsin balks at the figure of 100, but refers to priorities: getting cadres in the parliament and government who are capable and enjoy the people's trust. The Union leadership are losing such trust, the congress will decide not to go along with the proposed price rises, for there are mechanisms of going over to a market economy which do not involve lowering people's living standards, he says. Russia's laws and Constitution must take precedence over their Union equivalents, and Russia must be free to conclude contracts with foreign countries without consulting the center. He calls for a reduction in the size of the parliamentary and governmental apparatus. Russia must have its own interpretation of such laws as those on land and ownership.

At 1518 GMT he looks to the signing of treaties with each republic and the Union government on all aspects of activity. Another priority for the first 100 days is a law governing the transition to a presidential system, with a universal ballot for the president on all multi-candidate basis within a year.

Supports Sovereignty

LD3005161490

[Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1518 GMT on 30 May continues carrying a live relay of a news conference by Boris Yeltsin in Moscow.

At 1519 GMT Salnykova from TYUMENSKIY KOMSOMOLETS asks a question about Russia's foreign aid policy. Yeltsin says the issue should be reviewed.

At 1521 GMT Helen Womack from the INDEPENDENT asks, in English, whether Yeltsin wants to reduce the role of the Soviet Union and to lift the blockade against Lithuania. An aide translates the question into Russian for Yeltsin, apparently incorrectly, because Womack picks up the microphone again and repeats the question.

At 1523 GMT Yeltsin calls for rejection of the old formula of everything for the strong center. The Union can be strong only if the republics are strong. Greater sovereignty for Russia will strengthen the Union. As for the Baltic question, Yeltsin says the RSFSR will be one of the first to conclude agreements with the Baltic republics once it has the right, which will also strengthen the Union.

At 1525 GMT I.Skolnikov, from a Khabarovsk newspaper, asks about the sovereignty issue. Yeltsin refers to issues, such as defense and state security, which will remain in the center's remit: study of ties among Union republics is another. The center's share will be large, but a lot smaller than it is at present.

At 1527 GMT Aksenov from the TASS world service asks about Yeltsin's posts and his view of the future role of the RSFSR Foreign Ministry. Yeltsin says he will lay down his post in the USSR Supreme Soviet construction committee; he will join the presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet in his capacity as chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet. On the Foreign Ministry, the Russian ministry should take for itself some consulates and other elements referring to Russia's own interests.

At 1529 GMT LENINSKAYA PRAVDA correspondent in Khanty-Mansiysk asks about Yeltsin's view of oil production and the current oil-workers' dispute with the government. Yeltsin calls for a gradual transition from contractual to world prices in oil sales, with talks with other Union republics on the period of that transition, which should not be more than a year. The pyramid must be turned on its head, so that the local authorities must delegate powers in this area upwards, not the other way round.

At 1533 GMT a questioner from KOMSOMOLSKAYA ZNAMYA in Kiev asks how Yeltsin envisions implementation of precedence of RSFSR laws over their Union equivalents and his view of cases where, say, the Ukraine ratifies Union laws before Russia does. On the latter, Yeltsin says it is up to the Ukraine. On the former, Yeltsin says the reversed-pyramid principle also applies to precedence; autonomous republics' laws will also take precedence over RSFSR laws, and there will be constitutional committees to iron out disagreements.

At 1537 GMT S. Kiselev from KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA asks about precedence issue in light of the possible disbandment of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Yeltsin says the RSFSR congress should serve its full five-year term.

At 1540 GMT Kosarev from KRASNAYA ZVEZDA asks Yeltsin how he views defense issues and what he plans to do about them. Yeltsin rejects accusations that he wants a Russian army, but he does want reform of the Army, which should be prepared within a year. He backs a professional army and some kind of alternative service for those who cannot serve for reasons of conscience. Local authorities should have greater responsibility for the social conditions of servicemen. A correspondent from Czechslovak Television asks about Yeltsin's relations with Gorbachev. Yeltsin admits he does have differences with Gorbachev over the tactics of perestroyka, approaches to perestroyka, the role of the party, Article 6, and others, but some of these issues have been resolved, although some remain. Relations with the president of the country must be businesslike, based on dialogue and negotiations, founded on principle and not to the detriment of Russia's sovereignty and problems. Yeltsin is prepared to cast aside all personal aspects of past problems. On the accusation that he has not mentioned socialism, Yeltsin says the amount of socialism in society does not depend on how often the word is used in speeches. There are diverse forms of socialism, including Pol Pot's variety, national socialism and the Swedish variety. The absence of the word socialism from his speech does not mean rejection of it. The main thing is people should live well. As for the Marxist definition of capitalism, it exists nowhere, not even in the United States.

Economy Discussed

LD3005164690

[Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1549 GMT on 30 May continues carrying the live relay of a news conference by Boris Yeltsin in Moscow.

Mironov from KHRONIKA asks about Yeltsin's attitude to Mossovet's (Moscow City Soviet) policies on food sales, the media and other issues. Yeltsin says the chairman of a city soviet should be elected by the people of that city and so on, the next stage of democracy. He says Mossovet has not been working long enough to give an assessment of its activity. As for the passport decision, he says guilt lies with those who decreed prices should be raised: There are programs guaranteeing a transition to the market without price rises.

At 1553 GMT Sokolov from Sobesednik asks Yeltsin what he plans to do to curb anti-semitism and the consequent flight of Jews from the country. Yeltsin regrets the absence of a law on political parties and calls for the RSFSR parliament to adopt one, to curb fascist trends. This can be done only by legislative means. There must be a unified investigative committee formed from the KGB and the interior ministry to deal with it.

At 1555 GMT Yeltsin's aide says the end of the news conference is near, but Yeltsin says he is prepared to extend it by 30 minutes. L. Matsenko of Moscow Radio's foreign service asks about Yeltsin's view of relations with China. Yeltsin says oriental problems have been overshadowed recently by relations with Europe and the United States, so more attention must be paid by both the Union and Russia to the Asian and Pacific Region.

At 1557 GMT Terekhov of INTERFAX asks whether the Union administration is aware of Yeltsin's view of sovereignty and whether he fears a constitutional crisis, and about the Interregional Group's, IRG, view of the market economy. On the first question, Yeltsin says the Union should always be aware of the possibility of

Russian secession, but both sides should seek compromises. As for the IRG economic program put forward by Filshin, he says it will be examined at the Russian Supreme Soviet.

At 1559 GMT Nikolayev of SOVETSKAYA TATARIYA asks whether Yeltsin considers himself the clerk of works to Gorbachev's architect and if he fears centrifugal tendencies. Yeltsin calls for laws on the country's national state structure and delimitation of the powers of the Union and republics to overcome such tendencies.

At 1603 GMT a correspondent for Estonian Radio and TV asks about Yeltsin's view of the Baltic aspiration for divorce from the marriage with the Union and his view of Russia's future relations with the Baltic republics. Yeltsin repeats his call for treaty-based relations with all republics. He urges adoption of a declaration calling for direct contacts with the Baltic republics. On the first question, Yeltsin urges the parties involved to sit down to negotiations and suspend the Lithuanian decision of 11 March and Gorbachev's decree on the economic blockade.

At 1605 GMT a Kiev correspondent asks about guarantees for the autonomous formations and peoples in the RSFSR, which do not have their own national formations and asks whether Yeltsin plans to take the RSFSR into the United Nations. Yeltsin calls for a commission on the national state structure of Russia to resolve such problems and outlines a procedure for this activity. On the UN question, he recalls that Stalin did not put Russia into that organization. Yeltsin wants Russia in the United Nations, but, because of the cost, urges an appeal to the United Nations to enable Russia to have just a representative there and later to consider its independent membership in the organization.

At 1609 GMT a journalist from the PHILADELPHIA ENQUIRER asks whether Yeltsin is for private ownership and for price rises on the Polish model. Yeltsin says private ownership can exist in the services and other such fields on an equal basis with other forms. On prices, he says that Russia's conditions are different from Poland's, where a larger proportion of the economy is already in private hands. Useful elements can be followed, but not copied wholesale. The market can be reached without sharp price rises and with full social protection for the low-paid.

At 1613 GMT a correspondent for KUNA asks about Jewish emigration and settlement on the Israeli-occupied territories. Yeltsin notes the law on citizenship creates no obstacles to emigration and immigration. The Arabs and Israelis must solve the settlement problem for themselves.

At 1615 GMT Alekseyev of APN asks Whether Russia will do more to supply oil and gas to Lithuania. Yeltsin recalls what Thatcher told him during his meeting with her about direct contracts between Russia and Britain: Russia must become independent first. The same applies to Russia's ties with Lithuania: Russia must pass a law on her own sovereignty first, then goods can be supplied without limits from the center.

Market Transition Viewed

LD3005165890

[Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1617 GMT on 30 May continues carrying the live relay of a news conference by Boris Yeltsin in Moscow.

At 1617 GMT an Egyptian correspondent asks about the Palestinian issue and Yeltsin's view of future Russo-Arab relations. Yeltsin says Russia has to start with her own neighbors in establishing ties with other countries. Condemnation of Israel is a matter for the congress.

At 1619 GMT Yegorov of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions asks about Yeltsin's attitude toward the Russian free trade union association. Yeltsin replies briefly. A Spanish journalist then asks about the transition from dictatorship to democracy, Yeltsin's view of the possible disbandment of the USSR Supreme Soviet and whether Gorbachev has congratulated him on his election. Yeltsin says Spain's experience of the transition to democracy merits study, including with regard to the transition to the market, which Spain achieved peacefully. On the USSR Supreme Soviet and the national government, Yeltsin says the recent supplementary economic program should have been submitted by a new government. The USSR Supreme Soviet chairman and the chairmen of its chambers have congratulated him on his election; Yeltsin has heard congratulation of another type from Canada.

At 1625 GMT a UPI correspondent asks whether Gorbachev and the Union government will resist Yeltsin's plans for sovereignty. Yeltsin suggests taking up the correspondent's proposal to put a sovereignty declaration ahead of cadre issues. Next the IZVESTIYA parliamentary observer congratulates Yeltsin and asks whether he is worried about anti-Russian sentiments in other republics and his plans for contacts with compatriots outside the RSFSR. He also asks whether Yeltsin's opponents in the congress might try to undermine him. Yeltsin urges consolidation and not a split of the congress; the congress should look to such subjects as sovereignty, on which it is united. On anti-Russian sentiments, he admits they exist and suggests the establishment of a special committee on the issue as one option. He calls for adoption of a law on refugees, many of whom are Russians from other republics, and agreements with other republics that those republics will compensate the refugees for their losses.

At 1631 GMT Davydov from IZVESTIYA asks whether Yeltsin fears sabotage of the new Russian leadership's measures by his opponents. Yeltsin notes that he has today received respectful congratulations from the Defense Ministry, a sign of a desire for consolidation.

The leadership will be composed of all interest groups in Russia, not just the Democratic Russia group, to guard against division.

At 1634 GMT Yeltsin's aide reads out some written questions. One considers whether it will be hard to have Moscow as both the Union and Russian capital if Russia goes independent. Yeltsin says finding a Union capital is up to the center. The second question concerns the place of the Russian church. Yeltsin calls for guarantees of the equality of believers and atheists and a law on freedom of conscience.

At 1636 GMT the next question, from a TIME correspondent, on the need for market relations, is answered by Yeltsin in the affirmative: There is no alternative. The next question asks whether the rule that the chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet is automatically a politburo member will now be broken. Yeltsin says in a multi-party system, the chairman of the Supreme Soviet should suspend his membership of any party or social organization, so that he can represent only the interests of all the people.

At 1638 GMT Yeltsin is asked if he will accept an invitation to visit the Far East. He says he has accepted that invitation. He is asked where he learned to overcome difficult circumstances. The stubborness of the administrative and command system taught him, he responded. What would he do if children elected him president of a children's republic? He would try to set up "children's republics" in each district—seriously, he calls for a declaration on protecting children, in light of Russia's high infant mortality rate.

At 1641 GMT the aide announces that time has run out and thanks Yeltsin for his time.

Defeated Presidential Candidate Praises Yeltsin

LD3005121190

[Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1030 GMT on 30 May carries a seven-minute report by correspondent Semina from the current RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] congress session.

She says: "The coordinating commission is working today at the RSFSR Congress of People's Deputies. Representatives of the groups of deputies, national formations and territories, together with Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin, chairman of the Supreme Soviet, are putting forward and discussing nominations for the higher state posts in the republic."

Continuing, Semina notes that quite long lists have been put forward: the commission is to shorten them so as not to drag out the congress work when it comes to voting. The atmosphere is constructive, she says.

In an interview, the defeated RSFSR presidency candidate Valentin Tsoy praises the way in which the coordinating commission is conducting its work. The following exchange takes place:

[Tsoy] "I am very glad that Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin has changed his position, has been able to evaluate the situation correctly, and has listened to people from the other side who voted against him. I won't hide that I did that. I am all the more glad today, not because he is doing, for example, what some of us wanted. No, the important thing is that he listened, and realized that it is necessary for Russia as a whole.

[Semina] "That's how politicians should act?

[Tsoy] "You know, unfortunately, his first moves were not like that. There was a firm assertion that there could be no question of a coalition. But probably the actual process of the work of the congress, the constructive, creative work of the deputies—after all, you have seen what the congress is like—you can accuse it of wasting time, of not tackling problems and so on, but we can see how everyone wants to justify their human trust. So today's first sesion of the coordinating commission gave me personally deep satisfaction, that the path chosen by us and by our group was the right one. We had about 75 people, we (?exist) and are consolidating ourselves; we need to avoid issues of confrontation, and to come to an agreement between the main groups which have formed today, and find possibilities for accord which will enable us not to go into a crisis divided, but to consolidate ourselves and enter market relations in a single, perfected, comradely team."

In answer to another question from Semina about introducing new blood, Tsoy says that a good candidate for a post in the leadership would be (Mikhail Aleksandrovich Bocharev). Vlasov's rating must be taking into account too, he says.

Yeltsin on Relations With Gorbachev, Changes

AU2905191690 Vienna Television Service in German 1730 GMT 29 May 90

[Interview with Boris Yeltsin, newly elected president of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, by Raimund Loew in Moscow on 29 May—recorded; Yeltsin statements in Russian with superimposed German translation]

[Text] Today the Soviet Union has made a gigantic leap. The party apparatus lost control of Russia. The cards are now completely reshuffled.

[Begin recording] [Yeltsin] It will not be easy for Gorbachev to react to this. However, he will have to put up with this inevitability.

[Loew] How will your relations be?

[Yeltsin] At any rate, they must not become a burden for Russia's interests.

[Loew] Will Gorbachev change his policy?

[Yeltsin] Yes, I believe so. Changes will be required now. [end recording]

Gorbachev Invited to Moscow CPSU Conference

LD3105100890 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] A press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists will be held today in the building of the Moscow City Committee by Prokofyev, first party secretary of the Moscow City Committee on the results of a routine plenum of the CPSU Moscow City Committee and preparations for the 28th party congress and for the city party conference. We will add that yesterday at the plenum of the Moscow City Committee, it was decided to convene the 28th conference of the Moscow city organisation of the CPSU on 14-15 June. Initially, other dates were planned, 1-8 June. However, this coincided with the visit by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee to Canada and America.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev is a member of the city party organization, and was elected as a delegate to the 28th congress by communists of Frunze Rayon. He has been invited to the city party conference, and the bureau of the CPSU Moscow City Committee considers that in the current circumstances, the participation of the general secretary of the party's Central Committee and the USSR president in the work of the highest body of the city party organization is of fundamental importance.

Moscow City Party Plenum Analyses 'Crisis'

LD3005143690 Moscow TASS in English 1427 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS—A plenary meeting of the Moscow City Communist Party Committee, held here today, concluded that the party needed radical reforms. The plenum was attended by representatives of the club of delegates to the forthcoming city party conference.

"The point in question is our party's political future," first secretary of the Moscow City Party Committee Yuriy Prokofyev told the plenum. The all-Moscow party debate was a focal point of the pre-congress campaign in the city. Key political decisions were drafted from bottom up for the first time in many years. Many communists took part in this work."

The plenary meeting approved a draft document on the Moscow party organisation's stand. It notes that there were certain positive changes against the background of a general economic, political and social crisis. Our economic system, unreceptive to scientific and technological progress, proved unable to ensure the Soviet people a worthy life. The regime is noticeably losing trust. The party's political prestige is declining. There are also growing anti-communist sentiments.

The document analyses in detail the reasons of the crisis and ways to overcome it. According to Moscow communists, it is necessary to ensure social stability and embark upon the road of radical reforms in the state and in the party, to consolidate public movements and groups upholding the vital interests of the working people. They propose to promote fundamental human rights and liberties, the rights of peoples and nations, to harmonise the interests of individuals and society and to promote social justice. The economic policy must be aimed to release economic initiative and enterprise, stimulate honest highly productive labour.

The section devoted to the party reform stresses that the ideology a renovated CPSU should renounce dogmatic about society that proved to be incorrect [as received], should enrich Marxism by modern achievements of civilisation and elaborate a new concept of socialism and of the communist perspective. The Moscow party organisation believes there should be no factions within the party. It believes any artificial division of communists is extremely dangerous.

The plenary meeting also approved the proposals of the Moscow party organisation on the draft CPSU rules, which will be submitted to the 28th congress.

It passed a resolution on the government's concept of a regulated market economy. Recognising the need of this step, the plenum demanded that a final decision on this question should be taken after a nation-wide referendum. It deems it necessary to discuss the party's policy in conditions of market economy at the 28th CPSU Congress.

The plenum called on deputies of the Moscow City Council and district councils to stop their confrontation and concentrate on the solution of urgent and acute problems facing the city.

Russian Social Democratic Party Manifesto Noted

LD1305144590

[Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1830 GMT on 11 May broadcasts a report on the Russian Social Democratic Party (SDP).

Valentin Davituliani, chairman of Tambov Social Democratic Association, says the party now has about 60 members. It "rejects the class approach to political activity." A.P. Yerin, aged 72, of Moscow, tells a reporter he joined the party because he was tired of the absence of democracy. History teacher Fedor Antonov, aged 30, of Kovrov, says the new party appeals to young people who have suffered repression.

The Social Democrat manifesto is quoted: its aim is to extricate the country from its crisis and provide personal freedom.

Aleksandr Obolenskiy, member of the RSFSR SDP Presidium, says it shares no common roots with the ruling party. Not all the media, fortunately, are under the control of the CPSU: there are also some freedom-loving free-thinking newspapers. But the SDP's first task will be to create a press of its own. Meanwhile, he expects that his party will be denigrated and its activities misrepresented.

Social Democrat Leader Outlines Party Platform

PM2405145290 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No. 19, 20-27 May 90 p 5

[Unattributed interview with RSFSR People's Deputy and Social Democratic Party board member Leonid Volkov: "Birth or Rebirth?"—first paragraph is introduction]

[Text] Leonid VOLKOV, RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] people's deputy and member of the Russian Federation's Social-Democratic Party Ruling Board, gave MN an interview.

MN: The Russian Federation's Social-Democratic Party recently held its founding congress. Isn't that a sensation?

L.V.: Only to outsiders, perhaps. As far as I and my colleagues in the Social-Democratic movement are concerned, this congress is the result of lengthy and painstaking efforts. The work began with the creation of the Demokraticheskaya Perestroika club, whose emergence coincided with that of the Moskovskaya Tribuna (Moscow Rostrum), a more familiar club to MN readers. If Moskovskaya Tribuna was initially a club for the intellectual elite, then Demokraticheskaya Perestroika was more democratic and, I think, more politically engaged. Later the difference between the two clubs disappeared. The idea for a social-democratic party was hatched in our club. The development of this idea posed a difficult task for many people. The main difficulty was in getting rid of political, social and ideological mental stereotypes and developing a new system of values. In a nutshell, this new system of values champions enlightenment and progress, as well as the protection of human rights from excesses and egotism involved in the progress. This has been a typical feature in social reform throughout history, and a tradition in social reform in Russia. The Social-Democratic Party of Russia, promoting social progress and guarantees, aims to restore this tradition and create a new social-democratic ideology out of the ashes of "real socialism".

MN: What could be the motto of your party?

L.V.: We believe in the use of reason rather than force. We plan to promote our political ideas and vie for people's support during the election campaign. But we will also pay attention to criticism and be ready to step aside whenever we see a party that is better able to serve the people. Ours will be a consistently democratic parliamentary party.

MN: How does your party differ from the CPSU?

L.V.: Our party does not claim to represent a social class, it does not subjugate the present to the logical demands of the future, on behalf of a "vanguard" class. Our aim is to understand and democratically regulate the interests of various social groups, their social interests. Our goal is not "democratic socialism" (which remains a vague notion) but social democracy as a permanent feature of Soviet society.

MN: So you accept priority of human values?

L.V.: Precisely. We will develop and suggest democratic ways of guaranteeing that priority. In my opinion, the commitment to human rights and competence among the cadres is essential to the development of democracy and to finding humane answers to social issues.

MN: How many people in Russia support your party?

L.V.: It's difficult to say, yet I'm certain that the number of our supporters is growing fast. We run about 200 regional organizations. One of the largest organizations is in Volgograd with 2,000 members. The Moscow organization has about 500 members. The congress was attended by 600 delegates and Soviet and foreign guests. The congress adopted the Rules, a Declaration of Basic Principles, and a Manifesto announcing the new party.

Passports Needed for Food Sales in Ulyanovsk

PM3005135190 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 90 p 1

[Unattributed report]

[Text] The Ulyanovsk City Soviet's decision to introduce a [internal] passport-operated trading system in both food and industrial commodity stores has been promulgated in the city.

Leningrad Soviet Defies Resolution on Election

PM1805115590 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 May 90 Morning Edition p 2

[Report by correspondent Yevgeniy Solomenko under the rubric "Direct Link: "Leningrad City Soviet Shows Its Character"]

[Text] Leningrad—Such a thing would have been unimaginable only a year ago: Leningrad City Soviet has openly disobeyed an RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] Supreme Soviet Presidium resolution and described it as "not conforming with the USSR Constitution, the RSFSR Constitution, or USSR and RSFSR laws."

It all began with the city electoral commission's deeming invalid the elections held in three Leningrad districts 4 and 18 March. But, considering the electoral commission decision unjustified, the Leningrad City Soviet session confirmed the powers of the deputies who won in those elections. And then intervention "from above" ensued: On 11 May the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium passed a resolution rescinding that city soviet decision. But, considering itself the master in its own city, Leningrad City Soviet was in no hurry to jump into line and preferred to investigate once again the essence of the conflict.

As a result, Leningrad City Soviet (proceeding from its credentials commission's report) confirmed the subjective and unsubstantiated nature of the electoral commission's decision and recognized the powers of Deputies L. Ageyeva, O. Kurnosova, and N. Ukhova, whose rights were unlawfully infringed. Recognition of the powers of city soviet deputies is the function of the city soviet itself and no one else. The Leningrad City Soviet session decided that the Russian Presidium's resolution is to be considered juridically invalid.

A struggle between two concepts of power can be seen behind this particular conflict: between the revival of "ancient-regime" administrative-edict pressure from above and the assertion of fundamentally new, more independent relations with the "center" founded not on hierarchical subordination but exclusively on the law.

Sobchak Elected to Leningrad City Soviet

PM1805162190 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 May 90 Morning Edition p 2

[Report by Yevgeniy Solomenko from Leningrad under the "Direct Line" rubric: "Elected to Leningrad City Soviet"]

[Text] USSR People's Deputy Anatoliy Aleksandrovich Sobchak, chief of the economic law faculty at Leningrad State University, has won another mandate as deputy: The Leningraders have elected him to their city soviet. Three out of every four people who voted cast their votes for him.

It is characteristic that many of his rivals in the Leningrad City Soviet elections withdrew their candidacy, standing aside in favor of A. Sobchak. For instance, "Green" party members V. Gushchin, D. Snazinov, and F. Zhukov. "We believe that one of Leningrad's main troubles is the lack of paramountcy of the law in our society's life.... We see the only possibility of stabilization of the ecological situation in the city on the Neva as being clear legal regulation and uncompromising state monitoring of the state of the environment. We therefore call on voters who were proposing to vote for member of the 'Green' party to vote for... USSR People's Deputy A. Sobchak," their statement, published in VECHERNIY LENINGRAD, says. This decision was supported by the "Green" party.

A significant proportion of Leningraders associate the name of this USSR people's deputy with the forthcoming elections of the Leningrad City Soviet chairman, believing that under A. Sobchak's leadership it will be possible more effectively to tackle the painful and complex problems of the "great city with a provincial destiny."

In a recent interview, asked where the resolution of Leningrad's problems should begin, A. Sobchak replied: "We must become masters in our own city..."

New Tomsk City Soviet Chairman Elected

PM2205140990 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 May 90 Morning Edition p 2

[Aleksandr Solovyev report under the "Direct Line" rubric: A Worker—Chairman of the City Soviet"]

[Text] Tomsk—A session of the Tomsk City Soviet took three days to discuss the candidacies for the post of chairman. After several ballots A. Cherkasskiy, cutting tool plant repair worker, was elected as soviet chairman from 10 candidates.

A. Cherkasskiy's rivals were people experienced in political debate, including city party and economic leaders, economic managers, and scientists. However, the people's deputies gave preference to the worker because his program was more specific and businesslike.

The first document of the session signed by the new chairman is an appeal from the inhabitants of Tomsk to their neighbors—the population, soviets, strike committees, and other organizations of the Kubass urging them to pool their efforts to save the Tom river. By increasing the discharge of untreated domestic and industrial effluent into the river Novokuznetsk and Kemerovo enterprises have brought the river to the brink of doom.

The city soviet session is continuing.

CPSU Expels Former Tomsk Oblast Leader

PM1105132790 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 May 90 Morning Edition p 2

[Report by IZVESTIYA correspondent Aleksandr Solovyev under the"Direct Line" rubric: "Former Obkom Secretary's Business"]

[Text] Tomsk—The article "Automobiles on Official Requisition" (IZVESTIYA No. 62) reported that a group of oblast, municipal, and rayon leaders had illegally acquired automobiles for their personal use.

A. Bortnikov, former obkom [oblast party committee] secretary, was successful in these "business undertakings": Over 10 years he used his official position to buy more than 10 automobiles on official requisition. Some went to his relatives, others were resold.

After examining the former obkom secretary's case, Kirovskiy Raykom [rayon party committee] Bureau, Tomsk, expelled him from the party for "losing his sense of moderation and humility."

"We thought that the obkom bureau, which discussed the 'automobile problem,' would have done this before us," Raykom First Secretary G. Ponkratov said. "However, the obkom saddled us with the job, even though

Bortnikov was only recently put on the party register in our rayon. We acted in accordance with public demands...."

As for "lack of humility" on the part of other car enthusiast leaders, a commission of deputies appointed by the first session of the new oblast soviet has been tasked with evaluating their automobile transactions.

First Issue of Trade Union Weekly Issued

LD1705154190 Moscow TASS in English 1355 GMT 17 May 90

[Text] Kaliningrad May 17 TASS—The first issue of the new trade union weekly TRIBUNA has been issued in the Kaliningrad region, in western Russia.

The eight-page newspaper features materials on trade unions' contribution to perestroyka, economic reform and democratisation of society.

The weekly also provides coverage of the work of the best primary trade union organisations and protection of working people's rights. The newspaper also prints legal advice.

The newspaper has a circulation of 25,000

Ligachev Interviewed on Tour of Belgorod

LD2105222290 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 21 May 90

[From the "Vremya" newscast: interview with Yegor Kuzmich Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, by correspondent Nikolay Ivanovich Grebnev, in Belgorod; date not given—live or recorded]

[Text] [Grebnev] Yegor Kuzmich, your tour of Belgorod Oblast is ending. There have been many meetings with people. What impressions are you taking away with you?

[Ligachev] I would say, Nikolay Ivanovich, that it is simply impossible here, on what I would call holy ground, to speak without emotion. We are, in fact, on a historic spot, on the Prokhorovka fields, on which was once fought the battle that decided the outcome of the fighting on the fiery Belgorod-Kursk bulge. Yes, in the final count, it exerted a huge influence on the great victory of the Soviet people in the years of the Great Patriotic War.

At the same time, there is also something else I would like to say, that Prokhorovka soil, although one of the most sacred places, I think that other similar places in our country require even greater attention. Here life should be made still better, better appointed. This is really what people are engaged in here: Remarkable people, to put it plainly, and the whole Belgorod party organization.

There is something else I would like to speak about. People have been speaking with great alarm about what is happening now in East Europe. In particular, many have been saying that they are very alarmed that the dismantling of socialism is taking place in some countries in Eastern Europe, that some countries of East Europe are moving onto the road of capitalist development and bourgeois parliamentarianism. They are alarmed that the socialist community is effectively being weakened and is disintegrating.

I will say plainly: Communists, nonparty members living in many districts and villages who I have met have been saying these questions need to be discussed by the whole nation, in society, in the party, in the Supreme Soviet because we all realize that the fate of the world is no mater of indifference for the German people, the Soviet people, or all European peoples. I will say plainly that I am leaving with very good feelings toward these remarkable people.

[Grebnev] The 28th congress is approaching. Did you sense people's attitude to this event at all?

[Ligachev] Yes, I would like to tell you that one cannot help sensing this because people are pinning great hopes on this party congress. They are plainly calling it the fateful congress, the congress that will decide the fate of the perestroyka policy, of renewal; the congress that must decide the question of the renewal and strengthening of our party, our state.

I will say plainly that they are mandating those who are elected at the congress to take a firm Leninist course. This is really a congress of great expectations, so we face much work on questions of working out and implementing policy, new programs and ways of carrying them out.

Khabarovsk Executive Committee Chairman Elected

PM0205150990 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 May 90 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by Boris Reznik: "Difficult Choice"]

[Text] Khabarovsk—There were 32 candidates for the post of chairman of the kray soviet of people's deputies on the registration list before the start of the organizational session.

Many of them had refused to accept nomination even before the discussion of the candidates, while others withdrew during the discussion. Five surnames were put on the ballot papers but the deputies' votes divided between two—N. Danilyuk, the present chairman of the krayispolkom [kray soviet executive committee]; and I. Tsvetkov, director of the "Vympel" plant. N. Danilyuk won by a small majority.

The choice was made on the third day of the session's work, whose entire progress is being broadcast on television. Television viewers often complain that the deputies "are wasting time."

That can be ascribed to lack of parliamentary experience—over 90 percent of the kray soviet deputies have been elected for the first time but it is true that we regret the time spent on idle talk.

Altay Deputies Issue Appeal on Germans' Fate

LD1805084490 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 18 May 90

[Text] People's deputies of the Altay Kray Soviet have adopted an appeal to USSR President Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and to the USSR Supreme Soviet in which they express concern for the fate of 2 million Soviet Germans, including nearly 128,000 living in Altay Kray.

The absence of clear prospects for the revival of national statehood, the appeal says, undermines the belief of Soviet Germans in justice, gives rise to a feeling of dispair and doom in them, and stimulates the growth of emigration sentiments. Last year, over 2,000 Germans departed from the Altay alone and went abroad, and the number of applications to leave this year has risen sharply.

The kray and the whole country are, as a rule, losing excellent workers and real managers. The Altay people's deputies consider that the resolution of the question of the establishment of statehood of Soviet Germans tolerates no delay.

Poor Equipment Blamed for Nuclear Safety Problems

PM2105110390 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 90 Second Edition p 2

[Interview with P. Ipatov, director of the Balakovo AES ; and Yu. Vyshnevskiy, chief on-site inspector of the State Committee for the Supervision of Safe Working Practices in the Atomic Power Industry, by correspondent A. Vorotnikov, first two paragraphs are editorial introduction: "Shadow of Chernobyl Over the Volga"]

[Text] There has been an unscheduled shutdown of a unit at the Balakovo AES [nuclear electric power station]. Unfortunately, it could be called a routine event because such incidents are becoming a regular occurrence here. But people on the Volga refuse to accept this, they refuse to be the hostages of an unreliable nuclear power industry.

The PRAVDA editorial office has been receiving anxious phone calls and irate letters. Our correspondent A. Vorotnikov asked P. Ipatov, director of the Balakovskaya AES, and RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] People's Deputy Yu. Vyshnevskiy, chief on-site inspector of the State Committee for the Supervision of Safe Working Practices in the Atomic Power Industry, to talk about the reasons for the malfunctions.

Comment on the Incident

Yu. Vyshnevskiy: Yes, the station's work is erratic now. In the last four months there have been seven breakdowns, including three when the nuclear shield was activated. But I would like to stress that this AES has three independently-operating safety systems. Furthermore, all the units meet the international standards and, unlike those at Chernobyl, are housed in a special containment structure.

I. Ipatov: We are let down by the poor quality of the equipment. The shutdowns have occurred because the equipment is unreliable, particularly the electrical engineering equipment which often breaks down. For example, take the steam generators. They are designed for a working life of at least 30 years but in fact last only one-tenth that time. We have major complaints about the equipment which comes from Podolsk, among other places. After all, the premature replacement of the steam generators is an expensive occupation costing the state tens of millions of rubles. Furthermore, hundreds of extra people have to be diverted to servicing the equipment. Three-fourths of the shutdowns at the AES are due, as a rule, to electrical engineering equipment failure, the rest are due to the turbines.

The work of the AES is largely dependent on the knowledge and experience of the people operating it. And even though our station has a training center working to full capacity and another reserve shift is being set up, nevertheless the low level of training of the staff and the lack of practical experience are appreciable. The point is that the workers learn the intricacies of the job as they go along, from equipment in use. This is the same as asking a novice pilot to fly a modern airliner. You need a flight simulator. But there are no simulators here and they are virtually nonexistent at other AES's, too. Admittedly we have now concluded a contract with a U.S. firm for the supply of a special simulator which would fully imitate the work of a power unit, make it possible to carry out the full range of operations—from startup to shutdown—and program various emergency situations and solutions to them. Only this way will staff obtain the expertise that they need and improve their skills. It is astonishing: We have been operating nuclear power stations for so many years but for some reason no thought was given to the proper training of staff or their technical equipment. Nothing is done until disaster strikes.... And it struck at Chernobyl four years ago.

Furthermore, to increase safety it is necessary to remove people from the production process as much as possible and to automate all the work. The example in this respect has been set by the United States, Japan, and the FRG.

Opposition to Amur Power Plant Project Reported

LD2205094390 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] The plans to carry out a power engineering project, The Taming of the Black Dragon, are resisted by the population of the Amur region bordering on China. The project provides for building on the River Amur a chain of seven power plants which will supply neighboring China with electricity. The construction is stipulated by an intergovernmental Sino-Soviet agreement, but the project has not been subjected to an independent ecological study yet.

The administrative center of the Amur region, Blagoveshchensk, is forming a public environmental protection commission which is resolved to seek to safeguard the River Amur. Some experts believe that the construction of several power plants on the river will do irreparable harm to the local environment.

Strike in Ufa Protests Environment Crisis

LD2205090590 Moscow TASS in English 0734 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] Moscow may 22 TASS—A three hour warning strike paralysed Ufa, Soviet Bashkiria's regional capital, on Monday, as local residents protested over the worsening environmental crisis in the area, the GUDOK newspaper reported today.

The strike was called by the United Committee of Local Public Organisations.

The action follows an ecological disaster early in April when the Khimprom chemical plant dumped poisonous phenol liquid into the local water-supply system.

Authorities have completed the clean-up after the accident, but the public demanded guarantees from republican and national authorities against similar incidents.

On May 13, tens of thousands of Ufa residents joined hands in a human chain to demand the closure of hazardous chemical plants within city bounds.

Amur Obkom First Secretary Sharin Released

LD2605180690 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 26 May 90

[Excerpts] It is reported from Blagoveshchinsk that a plenum of AMUR CPSU oblast committee [obkom] has examined an organizational matter. In connection with his transfer to other work, Sharin was released from his duties as first secretary of the party obkom. It was decided to hold the election of the first secretary of the CPSU obkom at the oblast party conference, having first discussed the possible candidatures in the party organizations of the oblast.

Current problems of perestroyka in the economy and ideology were dicussed today at a party conference in Novgorod oblast. [passage omitted] Nikulin, first secretary of the CPSU obkom was reelected.

Serokurov Elected Murmansk Oblast 1st Secretary

LD2705192990 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 27 May 90

[Text] An oblast conference of communists of the polar region has taken place in Murmansk. Delegates heard a report from the party oblast committee and the auditing commission, endorsed credentials of delegates to the 28th CPSU Congress, and discussed the drafts of the CPSU Central Committee platform and the new party rules. Comrade Serokurov, who had previously worked as second secretary of the oblast committee, was elected first secretary of Murmansk Oblast Committee, in a secret, contested ballot.

Smolensk Oblast First Secretary Released

LD3005090490 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 29 May 90

[Text] The plenum of the Smolensk CPSU Oblast Committee [obkom] has examined an organizational question. The plenum accepted the request made by Comrade Vlasenko to free him from the responsibilities of the first secretary of the obkom in connection with his transfer to other work. It was decided to elect the first secretary of the Smolensk CPSU obkom at the forthcoming oblast party conference.

Report on 'Devastating' Floods in Tura

LD3005174790 Moscow TASS in English 1724 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] Krasnoyarsk May 30 TASS—A devastating flood, the worst for 50 years, has engulfed the town of Tura, the administrative centre of the Evenkiy autonomous district. The level of the Nizhnyaya Tunguska River, on whose bank Tura is located, went up by 23 meters. The torrents washed away warehouses and destroyed local houses.

The flood was caused by a strong snowfall in the district earlier this month, after which the temperature rose to 30 degrees centigrade. The melting snow gushed forth into thousands of small rivers, which flooded the Nizhnyaya Tunguska, a major tributary of the Yenisey.

The water level increased by three meters a day. The flood caused worst destruction in the village of Uchami, 200 kilometers from Tura. About all its 208 inhabitants were left homeless.

The damage inflicted by the flood is estimated at more than R6 million. Restoration has begun, but the problem is such that not all the ships heading for Tura can reach it.

A detachment of the airborne rescue centre of the Soviet Red Cross and Red Crescent societies flew to Krasnoyarsk today to help the population of the Evenkiy district. The rescue team will be moved from Krasnoyarsk to the distress area by helicopter. Relief cargo—tents and blankets—sent by the Red Cross is also being transported.

Arkhangelsk Opens International Airport

LD3005123490 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] Arkhangelsk is becoming an international airport. A Tu-134 crew has completed the first flight to Finland. After a touchdown in Murmansk the airplane completed its air route to the Finnish town of Rovaniemi. From 1 June regular flights will begin along yet another long distance route. Arkhangelsk pilots will connect the northern town of Naryan Mar with Moscow.

1 May Police Actions in Saratov Examined

LD1305122690

[Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 2010 GMT on 12 May broadcasts as part of its "Television News Service" bulletin an unidentified correspondent's video report from Saratov on the Saratov City Soviet session.

"One of the questions at the session of the new Saratov City Soviet, which has just opened, was the question of the events that took place in the town on 1 May. On that day, even some of the deputies of the soviet were beaten up by the police." Two deputies proceed to describe how they were beaten, and two young policemen say they were protecting peaceful citizens against a provocation that was building up.

The correspondent remarks that rumors and facts have been bandied about in the local and central press, and that passions have not died down. City Soviet Deputy V.N. Proskuryakov says it was the fault of the city party committee, which neither forbade nor allowed people to march in informal groups.

The correspondent explains that the informal groups decided to march independently of their work organizations, and that a column of about 200 people, with varied slogans, was dispersed, though without serious injury. Video shows a still photograph of the march. The only completely legible banner reads "The USSR is the prison of the peoples." Another appears to say: "God save the tsar."

The correspondent concludes by noting that there are different opinions as to what should have been done.

Western Republics

Election of Ukrainian Parliament Chairman Viewed

PM3005185190 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 May 90 Morning Edition p 6

[Report by Sergey Tsikora under the rubric "Direct Line": "Who Will Become Chairman?"]

[Text] Kiev—Having finished discussing the economic and ecological state of the Ukraine and adopted a relevant resolution, the deputies of the republic parliament have moved on to the next question on the session's agenda—the election of the chairman of the Ukrainian SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic] Supreme Soviet.

In effect three political formations are fighting for the chairmanship—representatives of the Ukrainian Communist Party, Rukh [Ukrainian People's Movement for Perestroyka], and the newly emerged Ukrainian Republican Party. The platform of Deputy V. Ivashko, first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, is opposed by four platforms from Rukh deputies and three platforms from representatives of the Ukrainian Republican Party. The Ukrainian Communist Party and the Ukrainian SSR government came in for so much criticism that it may affect the results of the struggle for the chairmanship. Sensing this, deputies from the opposing blocs put forward a whole slew of names new to politics—I. Yukhnovskiy, academician of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, lawyer L. Lukyanenko, poets I. Drach and D. Pavlychko, writers V. Yavorivskiy and V. Chernovol....

Each of the contenders for the top post was given the opportunity to describe how he sees the way to extricate the republic from its present grave situation.

Journalists were acquainted with the biographies of the contenders. It transpired that three of the 10 candidates for chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet have served a total of 40 years' imprisonment for political activity. L. Lukyanenko alone was imprisoned for 27 years on political grounds.

Candidates for Chairman Outline Programs

Pavlychko on Political Issues

LD3005114490 Kiev International Service in English 2300 GMT 29 May 90

[Text] [Presenter Nina Brazhko] The central event of the day was when candidates for the post of chairman of the republic's Supreme Soviet began their speeches at the session according to the list, which was made up yesterday, in order of the nominations. The first to open the debates was well-known writer, People's Deputy Dmytro Pavlychko. In his speech Dmytro Pavlychko in part dwelt on the problems pertaining to the Chernobyl catastrophe:

[Pavlychko, in Ukrainian with superimposed English translation] We could have begun eliminating the aftereffects of the Chernobyl catastrophe more effectively right in the four years which have passed since the day of the explosion of the fourth power unit, if we appealed to the whole world for assistance right after that tragic day, as was the case after the earthquake in Armenia, says Dmytro Pavlychko. State programs of emergency measures for eliminating the consequences of the Chernobyl tragedy were adopted by the Ukrainian and USSR Supreme Soviets under pressure of the public, and too late, but they could have given hope for progress in this emergency matter if they were fulfilled conscientiously. A special commission of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukraine should have been set up to strictly observe the fulfillment of the mentioned programs and regularly report to the parliament session and the mass media. It would have been expedient to form a special area from the regions which were affected in the Kiev, Chernihiv, Zhitomir, and Rovno regions, which would enjoy extraordinary rights, attention and concern of the republic's government. This area could have been put under separate administration which, with the assistance of the government, could protect the people.

The financing of the elimination of the aftermath of the catastrophe should first and foremost be covered by the USSR Ministry of Nuclear Power Industry. We should issue a bill for Chernobyl to the USSR Government, and a real payment for this can only be Ukraine's independence. Chernobyl is a scar on our national face, continued Dmytro Pavlychko. The people under such a banner should either rise from their knees or fall to the ground and disintegrate into dust. We are steadfast. We are grateful to the world community, first and foremost to the Ukrainians living in the United States, Canada and Australia, for their assistance to post-Chernobyl desperation. But we should understand that our salvation lies not in the mercy aid which is being rendered to us, but in the fact that we ourselves should decide on how to distribute our profits and wealth. For example, $52 million earned annually by the Kalush chemical factory can help greatly improve the ecological situation in this republic.

I am for the consolidation of all political forces in the Ukraine—communists, republicans, democrats, the Green Party members; those who belong to the agrarian party, and those who are independent—on the platform of the national salvation. I know that the idea of Ukraine's sovereignty is dear to all of us, and can bring everyone closer together, continues Dmytro Pavlychko. The unity of parliament, in my opinion, can be a pledge of the unity of the Ukraine, and of the entire Ukrainian society, and the fate of our nation depends on its unity. The process of renewal of the Ukrainian nation is objective. It began, is going on, and it will go on.

[Brazhko] Candidate for the post of the chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Dmytro Pavlychko answered questions from the people's deputies. There was one question concerning his attitude to the communist party. He said:

[Pavlychko] I really believed in the communist ideas and faithfully abided by these ideals, says Dmytro Pavlychko. Yet I departed from these ideals a long time ago. I don't think that I betrayed my ideals. I think that the worst betrayal was in the fact that communists themselves—in other words, all of us—betrayed these ideals, which in the past led the people in their struggle. So that is why I quit the Communist Party. My relations with the party were not easy, but I never advocated the feelings of hatred towards it.

I think that an independent Ukraine will be built, and can be built by former communists together with acting communists, because the intellectual potential of our republic was concentrated with the party. Therefore I speak out for consolidation and I support Volodymyr Ivashko on many points, as he supported my position when a debate was held on the draft law on the status of languages of the peoples of the USSR at the Soviet of Nationalities of the Soviet parliament. I hope that he would speak on this point here and would support us concerning this point. So, on this basis, we can consolidate and do good to the Ukrainian people, said Dmytro Pavlychko.

Ivashko Stresses Sovereignty

LD3005110790 Kiev International Service in English 2300 GMT 29 May 90

[Text] We continue acquainting you with the events which took place today at the session of the Ukrainian parliament. As we have mentioned, candidates for the post of chairman of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR] Supreme Soviet parliament spelled out their programs to the deputies.

Here are the highlights of the speech made by the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, People's Deputy Volodymyr Ivashko:

[Ivashko, in Ukrainian with superimposed English translation] In my opinion the main thing is that we must have a united, democratic, strong and stable Ukraine, says Volodymyr Ivashko. I say united because it is a good thing that for the first time in Ukraine's history the Ukrainian people have united into a Ukrainian state, and the state exists. I say democratic because a nation cannot exist and have a scientific, spiritual and productive potential if there is no real democracy. I say strong because we are a great state with a population of 52 million. It is a huge potential.

We have to be an independent political force on the international arena, and the world respects those who are strong. We also have to ensure—and this is one of the most significant issues of our parliament—stability in the Ukraine. With this aim in mind, in my opinion it is necessary to find the main thing which may lead to that. I would call this main thing establishment of a real, that is, political, economic and spiritual sovereignty of the republic. To my mind, continued Volodymyr Ivashko, Ukraine's sovereignty means power of the people on their territory. It is the right to determine, independently, bodies of state power, government, and symbol of statehood. It is establishment of the people's right to revive and preserve a unique national culture, language, historic memory, environment. It is establishment of the Ukraine as a real subject of international relations. It is priority of the republic's laws over the normative acts of the USSR governing bodies, curtailing action of the Union laws on Ukraine's territory if they exceed the Union's commission. It is state integrity, territorial unity, territorial supremacy of the Ukrainian SSR, inadmissibility not only to change but to use the republic's territory without its consent. Only under such conditions a free development of the Ukrainian nation, of all ethnic groups living in our republic, is possible, said Volodymyr Ivashko, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine.

Yavorivskiy on Constitution

LD3105114290 Kiev International Service in English 2300 GMT 30 May 90

[Excerpt] Vladimir Yavorivskiy was yet another candidate [for the presidency] who spoke today at the session. Here's what he said:

We will never come out of the vicious circle. We will always be running into a blind wall because when we are going to adopt a new, more or less progressive draft law, we will not be able to do it because of our obsolete Constitution, says Vladimir Yvorivskiy. The Ukraine needs a new Constitution. Let us say the truth: Every previous Constitution was like a notebook of the CPSU general secretary. He came, erased what he considered to be necessary to wipe out, added something he wanted, and went away. Just look at the American Constitution. It has a more than 200-year history, and no-one dared to touch it. Americans argue a lot if they want to adopt some amendments. That is why their Constitution is stable as well as their laws. [passage omitted]

Chornovil Urges Independence

LD3105105190 Kiev International Service in English 2300 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] Next to speak at [the Supreme Soviet session] was candidate [for the presidency] Vyacheslav Chornovil, head of the Lvov region Soviet of People's Deputies, non-Communist Party man. In part he said:

I stand for a complete state independence of the Ukraine as the only way out of the economic and spiritual catastrophe, says Vyacheslav Chornovil. My economic program envisages reaching a complete economic independence of the Ukraine. It includes a declaration of the land and natural resources of our republic as sovereign national wealth, equality of all forms of individual and collective property, including private, elimination of the vertical connection system in the economy of ministries, departments etc, granting enterprises with a complete freedom in choosing partners, forms and methods of work, stopping of uncontrolled money emission, reorganisation of wholesale prices on the basis of the international price index, establishment of the national monetary unit, tough measures for protecting the national consumer market at the first stage, the most favorable status for the enterprises with a high technological culture, international concessions for creating new technological cycles and lines, a radical agrarian reform with transition of land in perpetual possession to peasants [and] with turning collective farms into agricultural cooperatives and formation of individual farms. These measures will prepare the Ukraine's economy for further structural changes and entering a common European economic system, said Vyacheslav Chornovil.

Ivashko Interviewed on Supreme Soviet Session

LD3105100490 Kiev International Service in English 2300 GMT 30 May 90

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Our reporter asked Vladimir Ivashko what was his attitude toward the Democratic Bloc which emerged at the first session of our parliament. He said:

[Begin recording] [Ivashko, in Ukrainian with superimposed English translation] I think within the next five-year period we shall see many various actions and formations of deputies. But it is too early to draw conclusions. What is important now is to make parliament a working body. This is the highest legislative body of the republic which will elaborate laws for sovereign Ukraine. It is clear that we must work out a whole package of laws on the economic sovereignty of the Ukraine, because we must lay down the basis of the new economy of the republic. Now these are the main tasks of the strategic importance, said Vladimir Ivashko.

[Reporter] Perestroyka now is in a difficult situation. Will it last for another at least five years? Here's what Vladimir Ivashko said in this connection:

[Ivashko] I don't consider that restructuring is in a critical situation. It is not restructuring as a whole, but various spheres of our life which are in a critical situation, and this is somewhat different. Restructuring liberated people, and this is very important. To avoid losses we must cultivate wisdom of every person, high cultural standards and responsibility before the nation, said Vladimir Ivashko. [end recording]

Ukraine Parliament Views 'Critical' Situation

LD3005093390 Kiev International Service in English 2300 GMT 29 May 90

[Text] The Supreme Soviet of the Ukraine has approved a resolution on the political, social, economic and ecological situation in the republic. The resolution in particular points out that Vitaly Masol, chairman of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic Council of Ministers, did not give the assessment of the complicated political situation in the Ukraine in his report delivered at the session. The resolution indicates that the social and economic situation in the republic is critical and measures to liquidate the after-effects of the Chernobyl accident are being carried out unsatisfactorily. It was also pointed out that the Council of Ministers of the

Ukraine did not manage to realize the plans of social and economic development of the Ukraine, in particular the accelerated development of the branches dependent upon which is the well-being of the population. Many important issues were not solved under conditions of centralized planned economy and absence of the genuine state sovereignty of the Ukraine.

Kiev Mayor Elected After 40-day Debate

LD1605161490 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 16 May 90

[By TASS correspondents Stanislav Volnyanskiy and Mikhail Melnik]

[Text] Kiev May 16 TASS—It took 40 days to deputies of the Kiev City Council to elect their chairman. Arnold Nazarhcuk, the 58-year-old engineer and general director of the Elektronmash association, producing computers, became the mayor of the capital of the Ukraine with a population of about 3 million.

The protracted election marathon was caused by discord among deputies of the city council, who were elected on the democratic multi-candidate basis. Alongside communists, it involved representatives of the Ukrainian Popular Movement Rukh [Ukrainian People's Movement for Perestroyka], the Ukrainian Republican Party, the public organizations "For Renewal," the "Democratic Center," the "Greens" and others. They formed various groups, each of which sought to push through its representative.

Work at the session is gradually returning to its normal rhythm. Many deputies think that they have become more patient with each other, seeking to find a common tongue. The awareness of the need to approach responsibly the solution of problems faced by the city takes an upper hand over ambitions.

Debate Described

PM1805111790 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 May 90 Morning Edition p 2

[Report by correspondent Sergey Tsikora under the rubric "Direct Link": "New Bosses of the Ukrainian Capital"]

[Text] Kiev—A 40-day battle among factions for the post of chairman of Kiev City Soviet has ended in victory for Deputy A. Nazarchuk, who belongs to none of the blocs but espouses, to use his own definition, independent views.

The uncompromising way in which the deputies' associations fought to promote their own candidates for the post of city leader will probably go down in history. At any rate, the annals of the soviets have never known the election of a chairman to last some six weeks and run to five rounds. Almost 50 deputies were nominated for this post. Some were supported by the party apparatus, others by informals. But, when it came to the vote, their forces proved roughly equal, and participants from the bloc of left-wingers ruthlessly struck out the names of right-wingers on the ballot papers, while the latter responded in their turn in like manner.

Things reached the point where, toward the end of the first month of sessions, people began speaking seriously from the session rostrum of suggesting that the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet dissolve the present city soviet as being incapable of reaching mutual understanding among the various blocs. That step was only prevented by a jurists' report that we do not yet have a law on the dissolution of a soviet.

It was in such a complex situation that the voting took place on the candidacies for the posts of chairman and deputy chairman of Kiev City Soviet. Precisely 221 out of 239 deputies cast their votes for Arnold Grigoryevich Nazarchuk.

The new city soviet chairman has never worked on party organs. He became general director of the very large "Elektronmash" Production Association, making his way up from being an ordinary engineer. A. Nazarchuk is now 58 years old. In the post of chairman of Kiev City Soviet he will be paid considerably less than he was getting in his former job. Those who have known A. Nazarchuk several years made the following comment to me on this far from second-rate factor in our life today: He has always placed interesting work above wages and never allowed himself to be goaded. He will be assisted by Aleksandr Mosiyuk, a 35-year-old physicist, who has been elected deputy chairman of the city soviet on a multiple-candidate basis. In order to understand the future distribution of forces in the city I will especially point out that A. Mosiyuk heads the deputies' faction of "Rukh" on the soviet.

FRG Firm To Decontaminate Chernobyl Metal

LD3005163290 Kiev International Service in English 2300 GMT 29 May 90

[Text] Close to 165,000 tonnes of radioactive metallic structures are scattered in the zone of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant since the April of 1986, and the question is what shall be done with these big heaps of radioactive metal. The West German firm (Recytek) has a test plant for decontamination of five tonnes of metal per day. It has signed a contract by which this plant shall start working in the zone of the Chernobyl disaster at the end of this year. The new technology is based on electrolysis in an acid medium by which a thin film of radioactive metal surface is removed and precipitated, whereas the metal body becomes clean of radiation. In this way it will be possible to return the polluted metal from the Chernobyl zone to steel manufacturers. After treatment the radioactive film shall be packed in small containers 12 by 12 inches each. As the test plant is small, the Soviet and the German side have plans to build a larger plant within the Chernobyl plant zone.

This project has good prospects, as some Western firms indicated their willingness to buy the treated scrap metal.

Commission Member Comments on Mine Poisonings

PM2405135190 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 22 May 90

[Report by G. Kondaurov from the "Vremya" newscast: "Yenakiyevo Mine Poisoning"]

[Text] [Annoucer] Again, for the umpteenth time, we return to events in the mining cities of Gorlovka and Yenakiyevo. Let me recall that chemicals seeped into local mines, causing poisoning among the miners. We have been told that a government commission investigating the causes of this incident has completed its work.

[Kondaurov] [video show miners at a rally, mines at standstill] Three mines were not working for several weeks. Indignant at the slowness of the investigation, people attended rallies, some suggested that another strike should be called. The Gorlovka Workers' Union and the strike committees declared resolutely that in the complex situation the government commission should be given time to carefully investigate the causes of the accident with the help of scientists.

[A.P. Tsygankov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Commission for Emergency Situations, identified by caption, speaking against the backdrop of an open-air meeting where a large number of nationalist blue and yellow Ukrainian flags are in evidence] The Commission has concluded that another major chemical leak occurred at the Gorlovka chemical plant, on this occasion it was formaldehyde, which by virtue of the prevailing circumstances seeped into the mine, causing relatively serious contamination at the mine. In this case the formaldehyde did not act on its own but in combination with other hydrocarbons which together had such a strong, combined, temporary effect on the miners.

[Kondaurov] What sanctions will be applied to the culprit, the chemical plant?

[Tsygankov] As of 1 July the phenol-formaldehyde resins and phenolic alcohol production shop is to be closed down. To all intents and purposes operations have already been suspended, since it might have been one of the sources of the leak as both the equipment and technical standards at the shop are very poor.

[Kondaurov] On this occasion we were not allowed to film at the plant. What's more, the plant management concealed for a long time from the government commission and environmental organizations an illegal secret production waste dump, which is now being filled in and has been surrounded by barbed wire [video shows dump and part of plant terrain with chimneys belching smoke and pipes disgorging effluent]. However, none of the plant leaders have been called to answer for this yet. The government commission revealed that leakage of large quantities of poisonous substances into the soil does not even constitute an accident under departmental regulations.

[Announcer] I believe this is not a case where the culprits will be able to escape responsibility. I am sure that the miners will not allow this.

Rukh Delegation Visits Poland, Seeks Aid

90UN1891B Warsaw GAZETA WYBORCZA in Polish 8 May 90 p 6

[Unattributed article: "The Ukraine Counts on Us"]

[Text] During its visit to Poland late last week, a delegation of deputies of the Ukrainian parliament, members of the Ukrainian People's Movement for Perestroyka [Rukh] met with, among others, a group of Polish parliamentarians in Jablonna near Warsaw (including Marshal of the Senate Stelmachowski, Chairman of the Citizens' Parliamentary Club Geremek, Michnik, Bujak, and Malachowski). Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki also took part in the talks.

Vyacheslav Chornovil (15 years in the camps, currently head of the Lvov Oblast Soviet) informed our deputies that the central authorities had begun an economic blockade of Western Ukraine. This occurred immediately after Rukh won a majority of seats in the three western oblasts of the Ukraine—Lvov, Ternopol, and Ivano-Frankovsk Oblasts—in the March elections. After taking over, Rukh began privatizing farms and restored traditional state and religious holidays.

In the opinion of Aleksander Malachowski, the Polish side has resolved to help Western Ukraine "by getting involved in certain joint economic undertakings."

The Ukrainian deputies presented a plan in Jablonna for reforming the economy of their country: reprivatization through introducing employee shareholding; creation of a banking system based on its own currency combined with removing from the republic all credit institutions whose central offices are outside the Ukraine.

Orest Vlokh, a Rukh specialist for economic affairs, also predicted "nationalization," or the takeover by Ukrainians of enterprises managed until now from Moscow.

The communique on the meeting says that "regret was expressed concerning the wrongs done to each other, especially in the 20th century." The delegations considered it necessary to overcome the negative stereotypes of both sides. It was agreed that the segments of school textbooks dealing with our mutual relations would be reviewed.

Along with the already mentioned participants in the talks in Jablonna, the following deputies also took part in them on the Ukrainian side: Ivan Drach, Mikhaylo and Bohdan Horyn, Mikhaylo Shvayka, Dmytro Pavlychko, Myroslav Popovich, Ihor Derkach, and Serhiy Lytyk.

Medvedev Meets With Vitebsk Workers, Communists

PM2105085590 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 90 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Dialogue About Essential Matters"]

[Text] Vitebsk, 19 May—There was a detailed discussion today about urgent radical transformations in the party and acute problems of the renewal of society at an oblast party-ideological aktiv conference addressed by V.A. Medvedev, member of the politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Our party, he noted, is on the brink of important, crucial decisions. The prospects for the development and deepening of perestroyka, the new complexion of socialism, and the future of our multinational country depend on them. That is why no one can be indifferent toward the future of the CPSU and its renewal.

It is not declarations but painstaking organizational, political, and ideological work by communists operating in the various components of the state and social system that will secure for the CPSU the right to lead society.

With a cool and clear head and without getting overheated or dramatizing the processes that are taking place, it is necessary to appreciate the possible consequences of the objective process of the formation of a multiparty system for the CPSU. Obviously, communists will not be able to aspire to a vanguard role in the new conditions with their old ideas and ramshackle doctrines. They would inevitably be pushed off the political stage by other public forces. That is why we must not just allow things to happen and adopt the pose of onlookers. Despite the complex and diverse nature of the current political situation there is no reason to be perplexed and pessimistic.

What it needs now is an all-out effort by party committees to find ways and means of organizing party work as well as possible to ensure its vanguard role. That is why the experience accumulated by the Vitebsk Oblast party organization is valuable and significant for all communists in the country. Here the renewal of all aspects of life—in the economy, social sphere, and culture—is a natural, consistent process, without unnecessary bouts of hysteria and demagoguery. So the transformations can and must be conducted in normal, calm conditions, with the participation and support of the people, while preserving the party's authority and strengthening the influence of party organizations. This is evidenced, in particular, by the process of perestroyka of local soviets in Vitebsk Oblast, where the leaders of party committees have taken charge of them as a result of democratic elections. This approach warrants analysis and support.

The establishment in the CPSU of the real authority of ordinary communists and the party masses and the variety of ways in which they actually participate in devising and implementing party policy and monitoring the work of leading party organs and their apparatus are of decisive significance for the party in the center and at local level. The party's best forces and all honest communists are currently seeking answers to difficult questions. It is a matter of honor and conscience for us to ensure that the answers befit our lofty ideals and are in keeping with our revolutionary times, the CPSU Central Committee secretary noted.

V.A. Medvedev also had a frank dialogue with working people and the public of Vitebsk Oblast. On 16-19 May he had meetings in the oblast with representatives of numerous party organizations in Lepelskiy and Dokshitskiy Rayons, which have named him as their 28th CPSU Congress candidate delegate.

This nomination, the trust that has been placed in me, the CPSU Central Committee secretary stressed at the meeting, I consider an honor. I know the Vitebsk region as a region of rich and glorious revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions. Which makes it a double honor and responsibility to be its representative.

In informal conversations communists of different generations, representing various professions, voiced support for the party course of strengthening its position in society while radically renewing all aspects of party life and reorganizing the political system.

V.A. Medvedev laid flowers at the monument to V.I. Lenin in Vitebsk. He met with the city's creative intelligentsia and visited an exhibition of works by Vitebsk artists dedicated to the 45th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

Report on 30 May Quake; New Quake Noted

LD3105051890 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0351 GMT 31 May 90

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Many people in the country have been worried by the earthquake registered yesterday in the European part of the Soviet Union. I have asked our correspondents in Kishinev and Lvov to come on the line with brief reports, so let us hear from Kishinev, please.

[Correspondent, Ivan Petkov] Well, I can add to what you have said that in the southwestern parts of the republic of Moldavia, and in particular in the towns of Lvov and (Kagul), the earthquake reached force seven, and then after the first strike there was a continuation for nearly an hour with less force, and then early this morning, the exact time was fixed on the clock in Kishinev station, which stopped at 0340, Kishinev shook. A few seconds later there were two strikes. So far I have not been able to get through to the experts to find out what the force of the tremor was, but compared with yesterday's it was a little weaker, probably about force five. Well, you can understand, it was night time, an underground strike, people were panicking and running into the streets in confusion—true, I did not see them—still in their clothes. [passage omitted]

[Announcer] Ivan Yefimovich, at yesterday's USSR Supreme Soviet session it was announced that there was not only destruction, but also people killed and injured. Do you have any information?

[Petkov] Yes, so far it is known that two people were killed, and there are injured people, too, but as far as this morning's earthquake is concerned, I still do not have any information. [passage omitted]

I would like to add that things got moving right away. A government commission has been set up and a study of the circumstances and the damage has begun.

[Announcer] Thank you, Ivan Yefimovich, that was a report by Ivan Petkov from Kishinev. Now let us hear from Lvov, and our correspondent, Vladimir Lyashko, please.

[Lyashko] Good morning. Well, as you know, the earthquake reached force three-four yesterday along the Chernovtsy-Uzhgorod-Lvov line. True, the earthquake was felt in different ways in different areas. For example, in Chernovtsy, crockery rattled, in many buildings chandeliers shook, and plaster cracked here and there in many houses, even on the ground floor. In Lvov, however, people felt the tremors on the upper floors. In connection with the earthquake, many people were worried, first and foremost, by the question as to whether the shaking of the hearth had any effect, albeit slight—in this case in the Ukraine—on the work of the nuclear power stations. It was reported yesterday at the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet session that according to the Ministry of Power Engineering the earthquake had no affect whatever on the work of all the republic's power stations, including the Chernobyl power station. Nor were any malfunctions registered in the work of the electricity power lines.

Just a few minutes before we went on the air, a number of people telephoned the Lvov radio authorities and said that they felt tremors sometime around 0400 in the morning. That is what my colleague Ivan Yefimovich Petkov from Moldavia also said.

[Announcer] Did you know that these tremors were also felt in Moscow?

[Lyashko] In the night, eh?

[Announcer] Yes.

[Lyashko] Well, so far we have no official information about the second earthquake. As soon as we have any, I definitely will let you know.

[Announcer] Well, we have not had any reports either about this night earthquake, but yesterday, during the day in Moscow and Leningrad earthquakes of force two-three were registered. This report has been received officially.

Second Quake Registered

LD3105063190 Moscow TASS in English 0624 GMT 31 May 90

[By TASS correspondent Aleksandr Takiy]

[Text] Kishinev May 31 TASS—A seismic station in Kishinev registered a new, strong tremor at 04:20 Moscow time [0020 GMT], 13 hours 40 minutes after Wednesday's quake.

The tremor registered five on the 12-pointed Soviet scale at the epicenter in the Carpathian mountains in Romania.

Shudders in Kishinev measured from four to five points, and were one point stronger in southern Moldavia.

Another 17 tremors were registered between Wednesday's and today's quake.

There were no immediate reports of new destruction or victims.

Strength, Coordinates Cited

LD3005140390 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1335 GMT 30 may 90

[Excerpt] Moscow, 30 May (TASS)—An underground tremor measuring two-three points on the 12-point scale was registered in Moscow today at 1440 hrs 08 seconds. According to the "Obninsk" seismic station, the coordinates of the earthquake were 46.1 degrees north, 26.8 degrees east. The earthquake occurred at a depth of 100 km on Romanian territory, in the Romanian Carpathians.

The strength of the tremors in the epicenter amounted to 6six-seven points; in Kishinev, six points; in Sochi, Lvov and Uzhgorod, three-four points; in Stavropol and Nevinnomyssk, three points; and in Moscow and Leningrad, two-three points. According to preliminary information, there were no casualties in areas of the USSR close to the epicenter. [passage omitted]

Deaths, Injuries Reported

LD3005171490 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1600 GMT 30 May 90

[TASS correspondent report]

[Text] Moscow, 30 May (TASS)—At 1440:39 Moscow Time today the "Kishinev" seismic station registered an earthquake. Its epicenter was in the Carpathians on Romanian territory at a depth of over 100 kilometers. The force of the tremors in the Moldavian capital was five-six. In the south of the republic and in the zone of the epicenter their force was six-seven. According to preliminary information there has been damage to buildings in the southern areas of Moldavia.

The TASS correspondent in Orel has also reported to Moscow about an earthquake. He said that the inhabitants of the oblast center felt underground tremors. In apartments there was movement of furniture, the crockery rattled in cupboards and chandeliers shook on the upper floors of houses. Unfortunately one has not managed to find out precise information about the earthquake in the center of the Russian nonchernozem soil zone.

An UKRINFORM correspondent was informed at the emergency situation commission of Odessa Oblast Soviet Executive Committee that underground tremors of force 3.5-four had also been registered in the town. Tremors of force six-seven had been registered in Izmail, Kiliya, and Reni, which are located on the border with Romania. According to preliminary information there have been no deaths or serious damage in the oblast center and the populated localities in the Danube valley.

At 1350 local time underground tremors were felt in Latvia. A LATVIAN NEWS AGENCY (LETA) correspondent reports that the tremors lasted in Riga for five seconds. There has been no damage to buildings or installations.

The Seismic Center of the USSR Academy of Sciences Earth Physics Institute, which is situated in Obninsk, reported: An earthquake of force six-seven at its epicenter has occurred in Romania. Its echoes were felt in the Soviet Union, as follows: Force six in Kishinev, force three-four in Sochi, Lvov and Uzhgorod, force three in Stavropol and Nevinnomysk, and force two-three in Moscow and Leningrad.

USSR Supreme Soviet deputies were informed about the earthquake at the session under way in the Kremlin by Ilmar Bisher, deputy chairman of the Council of Nationalities. He said that the natural elements had affected the southwestern areas of the country, especially Moldavia. The session chairman announced that according to the first incoming reports there has been not only damage but also deaths and injuries. At his suggestion the people's deputies have expressed their condolences to all those stricken, and honored the memory of those killed by standing.

Moldavian Party Plenum Elects Secretaries

LD3005131890 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 20 May 90 p 1

[Text] There was a Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee plenum elected by the 17th Moldavian Communist Party Congress on 19 May. The plenum examined organizational issues.

I.T. Gutsu was elected Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee second secretary and Ye.V. Sobor was elected a Central Committee secretary. V.K. Chumachenko, V.M. Iovv, N.A. Kutkovetskiy, and N.A. Tsyu were nominated for two posts as Central Committee secretaries. V.M. Iovv and N.A. Kutkovetskiy were elected Central Committee secretaries.

The plenum then ended its work. Other organizational issues will be examined at the next Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee plenum.

Moldavian Official on Press Restructuring

LD3005180390 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 18 May 90 p1

[At the 17th congress of the Moldavian Communist Party: Central Committee Political report on the activity of the Moldavian Communist Party and the program for its renewal. Rapporteur—P.K.Luchinskiy, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] Before reporting to the congress on the concept of restructuring the Party press, I would like to summarize the Central Committee's point of view on this matter. [passage omitted] Our policy in this area must take specific political realities into consideration, including the emergence in the very near future of an alternative and, to a certain extent, opposition press, as well as various "independent" commercial and cooperative publications. Even now the Party and Soviet press has begun to divide at rayon and town level, and independent publications have started to appear. In these conditions party committees must interact better with the press organs of the new state and public groups, and must not reject these mighty levers for influencing public opinion. [passage omitted]

There is now a pressing need to strengthen the Party press and change its structure in accordance with the requirements of the time. To ensure proper coordination in newspapers' assessment of the same events, and as an interim step, the creation of an editorial council, led by a Central Committee secretary, is proposed. In future—starting in the new year—it is planned to have one organ, MOLDOVA SOCHIALISTE in Moldavian and Russian, and a weekly based on SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian. [passage omitted]

In order to satisfy more fully the cultural needs of Gagauzes and Bulgarians, the SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA supplements ANA SOZU and RODNO SLOVO are to become Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee weekly papers. The Central Committee must also consider its own news agency and the effective use of the ideological use of television and radio. [passage omitted]

Caucasus

USSR Official Views Events in Yerevan

LD3005191790 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1750 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] Yerevan, 30 May (TASS)—Col.-Gen. Yuriy Shatalin, commander of the Internal Troops of the

USSR Interior Ministry [MVD] thinks that the explosive situation that has taken shape in the capital of Armenia was provoked by the actions of forces that have nothing in common with the interests of the republic's industrious people, although they sometimes don the most varied clothes.

In an interview with a TASS correspondent, he set out the course of the development of the tragic events in Yerevan which began at the railway station on the morning of 27 May. A party of guards from a local unit, who had been accompanying a Kafan-Yerevan passenger train (which is done at the request of the government of the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR] to protect citizens and prevent various provocations) were surrounded by 12-15 armed bandits, who told the soldiers to hand over their weapons. One of the criminals confirmed the seriousness of their intentions by firing a burst from his assault rifle into the air. Lieutenant Pavel Tereshchenko, the guard commander, ordered the servicemen to resist the attack and was immediately hit by two bullets in the back. The other bandits opened fire at the guard party at point-blank range. The servicemen returned fire. As a result, five bandits were killed and one died later of his wounds. One passenger was slightly wounded in the crossfire.

Lt. Tereshchenko is in the hospital in a very serious condition with a bullet wound in the spinal cord. Private Aleksandr Yakovlev was also seriously wounded. The other servicemen in the guard party also received several bullet wounds each, apart from Junior Sergeant Vladimir Mikula, who remained unscathed.

Military subunits were urgently summoned to the area of the railway station. While returning to their unit, they ran into an ambush on the road. The road had been blocked with buses and heavy tip-up trucks loaded with stones. The column came under heavy fire from the terrorists.

A duty subunit, which came under thick automatic fire, was sent to lend assitance to the soldiers from the unit. The servicemen under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Vyacheslav Chekmarev, having suppressed the opposition, siezed a machine-gun, a rocket launcher [granatomet], and other weapons and ammunition from the attackers. Lieutenant-Colonel Chekmarev was seriously wounded in this battle and died in the hospital. Another two servicemen were wounded in the same battle.

In the evening, about 300-350 terrorists subjected the military camp of the local unit to heavy firing. The personnel were forced to return fire. The servicemen ceased fire three times in order to set an example and to avert further bloodshed. However, the attackers, unfortunately, did not react to this. The losses of the terrorists ran to 16 killed and 49 wounded. As night fell the firing ceased.

General Shatalin did not name the possible organizers of these events since an investigation is underway and specific names will be released. The commander of the USSR MVD interior troops stressed that the bloody tragedy did not occur by accident. There were prerequisites for it. Recently, siezures of arms and ammunition on the part of the terrorists have not ceased.

Many of those with whom the TASS correspondent had occasion to talk in the republic assessed the tragic events in Yerevan as a provocation and called for the formations, whose member flaunt weapons in the center of the city with a population of a million, to be dealt with seriously. Quite a few weapons have fallen into the hands of criminal elements.

Armenians Express Concern at 27 May Events

PM3005185390 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 May 90 Morning Edition p 6

[Report by Sergey Bablumyan under the rubric "Direct Line":"Time for Reflection Has Come"]

[Text] Yerevan—Republic newspapers are publishing selections of letters reflecting the attitude of the republic's public toward the tragic events of 27 May.

"I am an old soldier and I know about the Army and the military oath," war and labor veteran S. Avakyan writes. "Do those who are trying to get hold of [servicemen's] personal weapons realize that the soldier or officer from whom they have taken the weapon automatically becomes liable to disciplinary proceedings? And the attempts to seize combat equipment or assault rifles can only be described as a provocation fraught with tragic consequences."

"I am sure that mere appeals are no longer enough. It is time for a serious investigation of the formations whose members strut around armed in the center of a city with a population of a million," R. Azizbekyan, academic secretary of the Armenian SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic] Academy of Sciences History Institute, believes.

"I am sorry for the family and friends of the dead, for the mothers who sent their sons off to serve in the Army. How can we explain to them why this has happened? After all, we ourselves served in the Army and our children have done and will do military service. How can we raise a hand against them? And what now will become of our compatriots living outside Armenia? We have always been extremely indignant about distortions by the mass media in reports on events in the republic. Now there is no need to distort anything," B. Sirakanyan, worker from the "Armelektrodvigatel" Production Association, writes.

On 29 May the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau examined the situation in the republic and adopted a resolution which it is proposed to make public. Presumably it will answer the many questions that perturb the republic's public today. Including the questions that AVANGARD, the republic's youth paper, carried on its front page today. Here they are.

"Is there any power in Yerevan today, and, if so, is it civilian, military, or exercised by formal or informal organizations?"

"How long are we going to go on living according to the principle of 'The worse, the better'?"

Those questions must be answered.

Report of Attack on Military Hotel in Yerevan

PM3105102390 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 May 90 First Edition p 3

[Report by Lieutenant Colonel A. Falichev: "Hotel Shelled"]

[Text] Yerevan—The fact that there is shooting in Yerevan is no longer news, to put it mildly. Nor is the fact that armed groups of people freely roam the city. But whereas previously the population understood this and sympathized, now—as recent events show—the situation is starting to change. When they encounter guerrillas, people wonder in alarm whether these people are protecting anybody.

Unfortunately, many weapons have fallen into the hands of criminal elements. Reports in the local newspapers about attacks on defenseless people and robberies have become more and more frequent.

There was another act of banditry on the night of 29-30 May. The military hotel where your correspondent is living was fired on.

After midnight, when many lights were still on, frenzied shooting suddenly burst out. Several bursts of automatic and—judging by the heavy rat-tat-tat—machinegun fire riddled the glass entrance and hit the walls of the lobby.... It transpired that the shots were coming from two places at once—a car parked opposite and a point alongside the square.

Happily, no one was killed. One of the guards at the entrance—Private S. Romanov—suffered a slight flesh wound in the leg.

The attack was short-lived, but many people in the hotel did not get to sleep before morning. One of its workers—an Armenian by nationality—who barely escaped the hail of bullets and was shocked by what had happened, said: "I'm a refugee, I've seen a lot of suffering. Am I now to die at the hands of my own countrymen?...."

Indeed, it would have been stupid. It is simply absurd when people kill their own countrymen in such a situation. I also thought of the soldiers who were guarding the entrance behind the flimsy windows and were sitting ducks for those firing out of the darkness. How could we have explained to their mothers if something irreparable had happened?

Armenian Activist Released in Moscow

LD3005165590 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] We have just received the following telegram: Yesterday at 1830, Arkadiy Manucharov was released from the Butyrskaya prison in Moscow. He is a leader of the movement for the reunification of Nagorno-Karabakh with Armenia. He was charged with organizing mass disturbances in Nagorno-Karabakh, with grand theft of state property, and with bribery. As a correspondent was told at the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, Manucharov is still under investigation and was released from jail on the strength of a written promise not to move away from his permanent address in Stepanakert.

Further on Armenian 20 May Election Results

NC2805114290 Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1530 GMT 27 May 90

[From the republican press review]

[Text] HAYK weekly has summed up the first results of the elections held for the Armenian Supreme Soviet.

Nearly 90 deputies were elected to the Armenian parliament in the 20 May elections. Of these, 31 were the candidates of the Armenian Pannational Movement and five were participants in the movement; they all enjoy the trust of the people.

From the 11 okrugs in Artsakh [Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast], 10 candidates were elected deputies. They are the representatives of the national liberation movement.

Only 35 elected deputies represent the soviet and party nomenclature.

Sixty-five candidates of the Armenian Pannational Movement have reached the second round of the elections. In all okrugs [national districts] where repeat elections will be held, or where a quorum was lacking, the candidates supported by the movement have the overwhelming advantage, compared to their opponents.

The success of the movement in the first round of the elections was noticeable in Kirovakan, Artashat, Ararat, Masis, Aparan, Yerevan, Charentsavan, Abovyan, and Edzhmiatsin.

Report on Baku City Party Conference

NC3105093490 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0440 GMT 29 May 90

[From the republican press review]

[Text] The 48th Baku City Party Conference was held on 26 May. Speeches made by the conference particiants were mainly focused on the necessity of finding ways to emerge from the prevailing crisis, strengthening the social and political conditions in the republic and in

Baku, and resolving the many serious problems in social and economic fields. The short-term and long-term tasks of the city party organization were established.

President Ayaz Mutalibov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the conference.

Navy Commander Views Situation in Azerbaijan

PM3005175190 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 May 90 First Edition p 2

["Topical Interview" with Fleet Admiral V.N. Chernavin, commander-in-chief of the Navy, USSR deputy defense minister, and USSR People's Deputy, by Vasif Samedov, correspondent of the Azerbaijani newspaper KOMMUNIST: "To Uphold Truth and Justice"; first paragraph is introduction—place, date not given]

[Text] USSR People's Deputy Fleet Admiral V.N. Chernavin, commander-in-chief of the Navy and USSR deputy defense minister, is interviewed specially for KRASNAYA ZVEZDA by Vasif Samedov, correspondent of the newspaper KOMMUNIST, organ of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and the Azerbaijan SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic] Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers.

[Samedov] For more than two years now all Soviet people have been following events in the Transcaucasus with alarm. And, as a USSR people's deputy from our republic, you cannot fail to be concerned about the situation that has taken shape in the region because of the problem of the NKAO [Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast]. How do you assess the situation?

[Chernavin] I will at once make the proviso that it is clear to me that the so-called problem of the NKAO has been exploited by a group of unscrupulous people who are pursuing their own far-reaching self-seeking ends. Having skillfully built it into the perestroyka process, for more than two years now, with the assistance of some of the mass media, they have been damaging the already strained relations between the two neighbors, have been fanning people's passions, and shaping a distorted public opinion on this question.

In my view, the USSR Supreme Soviet rightly condemned the Armenia's illegal actions aimed at grabbing the NKAO. Territorial units should be led and run on the basis of the USSR Constitution. I expressed these opinions of mine in a television interview. I received many approving responses. But there are also very malicious letters as well. For instance, a resident of Rostov-Na-Donu, an ethnic Armenian, writes: "You have obviously been well indoctrinated by the Azerbaijanis and bought off for big money, that's why you're so zealous on their behalf." This man probably simply refuses to understand that I am expressing my own personal attitude toward this problem and toward the Azerbaijani and Armenian peoples and all our country's peoples in general.

As for the situation in the Azerbaijani rayons bordering Armenia, I receive many letters from the Azerbaijan SSR in general, and from my voters in particular. They express people's pain and alarm at the situation that has developed in this region, at the continuing guerrilla operations, and at the continuing fear and deaths of people.

I think it is high time to resolutely put a stop to these criminal activities, even by introducing a state of emergency in the border territory between the two republics, thereby creating a dividing zone, a zone of peace and tranquillity. The dragging out this question is giving a free hand to the armed bandits who, committing outrages, are continuing to form their subunits, are stockpiling combat weapons, and are carrying out shootings, acts of arson, and raids on the civilian population.

It is necessary to take all measures to end the guerrillas' illegal operations, disarm them, isolate their leaders, eliminate their bases, and immediately sit down at the negotiating table and think about the future relations between the two neighbors.

[Samedov] Vladimir Nikolayevich, before the January events you were meeting with your voters in Azerbaijan. We would like to hear from you, as a deputy and eyewitness, about your attitude to what happened, to the introduction of the state of mergency in Baku, and to the lifting of it.

[Chernavin] Indeed, I was meeting with voters from my district, which includes Lenkoranskiy, Masallinskiy, Astarinskiy, Yardymlinskiy, and Lerikskiy Rayons. I had many trips and many meetings and conversations with various people, including representatives of the People's Front. And as a result I was given many instructions. During my stay in the republic there were rallies in Lenkoran whipped up by an extremist group of people who, using illegal methods, seized the buildings of party, soviet, and other organs of authority in the rayon. I took part in some meetings with Lenkoran citizens and People's Front representatives. And I think that we found a common language with the healthy forces in the People's Front and found consensus on the impermissibility of clashes with the military. Reason triumphed and there was no bloodshed. And I regard this as the chief positive result at that difficult and tragic time. Measures taken on both sides helped bring about this result. The People's Front leadership did much to avoid irretrievable consequences in the confrontation, and the military showed restraint, wisdom, and flexibility in this matter.

About the state of emergency. The introduction of troops, in my view, was necessary at that time because disorders and pogroms were being perpetrated in Baku and there was loss of life. And, as you will remember, in the situation in question our union parliament made an appropriate assessment of what was happening in Baku and made a difficult but in my view essential decision. How and in what way troops were moved in is another question. In my view, in principle Soviet Army troops should not be involved in such actions, or should be involved only in extreme cases, since the purpose of our Army to defend the state and the people from external encroachment. And this is the view of the most of the military. Obviously the local soviet, party, law enforcement, and other organs must be capable of resolving this task.

I do not mean to say that the army should altogether be on the sidelines of complex events in the country. That is not the case. Indeed, how could we remain on the sidelines when the local leadership appeals for help and seeks to obtain it. But then, as has happened more than once, it shifts the burden of responsibility for what happened from itself onto the military, who merely carried out orders. And meanwhile it is somehow forgotten that, in any disastrous situations, it is the army subunits that have always been the first to come to people's aid. That was the case in Chernobyl, after the earthquake in Armenia, in Uzbekistan...

I think that the people themselves must create the conditions for the lifting of the state of emergency in Baku. They must show restraint, not allow attacks by extremist elements, and feel a responsibility for the stabilization of the situation in the region. And they should resolve the question in accordance with our legislation.

[Samedov] Vladimir Nikolayevich, pardon my frankness, you are not the first deputy elected from Azerbaijan to work permanently in Moscow. Unfortunately, in the not so distant past many of them did not deem it necessary even to meet with their voters, let alone help them or carry out their instructions... Do you not feel out of touch with our problems?

[Chernavin] I do not feel so because the bulk of the Caspian Flotilla and the Caspian Higher Naval School are situated on Azerbaijan's territory. They exist in close liaison with the region. And, of course, during my travels through the electoral district I visited many enterprises and farms, met with hundreds of people, got to know their working and living conditions, and inquired about their concerns and needs.

The main problem in my rayons is the provision of work for the able-bodied population and the creation of new jobs. Because there is no work, young people are leaving for the big cities in the republic or are going outside the republic. And many who are in work—it is difficult even to imagine it—have niggardly pay: They get 70-100 rubles a month on average. There are many problems with the health service, the construction industry, and with social, cultural, and everyday services and others. I personally briefed USSR Council of Ministers Chairman N.I. Ryzhkov about all this at the beginning of this year, and he promised his support in resolving these questions, which are vitally important for the region.

And today the first steps toward this are being taken. But I would like to say a few words about something other than the plans which union and republic ministries have. I have tried to find additional potential in this question and have had some success. Thus, for example, in addition to our state plans, I have managed to resolve the question of allocating money for the construction of a plant in Port-Ilich where almost 700 people will be able to work. We think that the plant will be commissioned two years sooner than planned. In the future we plan to open up subsidiaries of the plant in Masally, Astara, and Yardymly. In addition, it has been decided to create a network of small enterprises producing goods in mass demand in all the rayons of the district.

On many sovkhozes [state farms] I visited, people complained of the shortage of trucks. Nowadays this question too is being resolved with the help of the Caspian Flotilla. Already 30 heavy trucks have been sold in our rayons. We will continue to help these rayons with machinery.

I am now working on the voters' instructions on measures to reinforce and raise the banks of the Caspian, on opening a new tea packaging factory in Masally, on setting up a fishing kolkhoz [collective farm], and other matters.

I am going to have another meeting with my voters in order to report on the work that has been carried out and to listen to their views.

[Samedov] During the events in Baku many families from the Russian-speaking population, including servicemen's families, left—first in an organized fashion, then in a panic. What actions are you taking as a deputy to get people to return to where their neighbors, friends, and relatives await them?

[Chernavin] People cannot be blamed for leaving in those circumstances. For me, for instance, as Navy commander in chief, things were impossibly complicated in the first few days: It was necessary to deal with questions of housing a huge number of families, feeding them, and issuing grants at the Navy's expense. Subsequently, as a result of our explanatory work, many of these refugees have returned to Baku. We are working on explaining the situation in the republic so that all those who left return to their jobs and contribute through their labor to the common cause.

[Samedov] In other words, you take an optimistic view of the problem of stabilizing the situation in the republic and establishing good relations between the different groups of the population?

[Chernavin] As far as this question is concerned, I am an optimist and firmly believe in the reason and wisdom of the Azerbaijani people.

Central Asia

Military Official Meets With Religious Leaders

PM2905141990 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 May 90 First Edition p 1

[Interview with Lieutenant General A. Zakharov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Turkestan Military District Political Directorate, by Lieutenant Colonel V. Astafyev: "Problems of the Draft and the Laws of the Shari'a", first paragraph is an introduction—plact and date of interview not specified]

[Text] KRASNAYA ZVEZDA already reported that the leadership of Turkestan Military District recently met representatives of the Spiritual Administration of the Muslims of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. Our correspondent asked Lieutenant General A. Zakharov, member of the Military Council and chief of the district's Political Directorate, to talk in more detail about the aims and results of the meeting.

[Zakharov] It is well known that during the Great Patriotic War the Muslims' Spiritual Directorate offered our country considerable material aid. Its present extensive charitable activity is also well-known, particularly on questions of strengthening the health service in the southern republics. However, religious figures can also play a significant role in resolving the problem of educating and preparing young people to honestly and conscientiously perform their military duty to the homeland. All this prompted us to seek common points of contact. The question of service by young men from southern areas and the organization and implementation of the spring draft took center stage at the meeting. Our problems met with understanding from Mufti Mukhammad-Yusuf Mukhammad-Sodik, chairman of the Muslims' Spiritual Directorate, and the religious figures from Tajikistan, Turkmenia, Kirghizia, and South Kazakhstan present at the meeting. They emphasized that army service does not contravene the laws of the shari'a. At the same time, they voiced serious concern over the position of servicemen from the indigenous nationalities in military construction units, particularly those under the jurisdiction of civilian departments.

We exchanged opinions on how to settle interethnic conflicts that arise, and outlined ways for future cooperation.

We can already perceive the results of the meeting today. Religious figures have given explanations regarding the army draft to the press in several oblasts. The need to conscientiously perform one's military duty is being discussed in many mosques. And—and this is equally important—people who try to cause a split between our country's inhabitants, between the Army and the people, are also being subjected to harsh criticism.

Paper Lists Turkmen Party Bureau Members

LD2905080690

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian on 16 May carries a front-page report on Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Bureau members. The report consists of the names, photographs, and brief biographies on the bureau members except for the first secretary as listed below:

Second Secretary	Sergey Mikhaylovich Nesterenko
Secretaries	Serdar Seyitmuradovich Rakhimov
	Viktor Nikolayevich Rebrik
	Baba Mukhammetdurdyyevich
	Sakhatmuradov
Other Bureau Members	Irina Vladimirovna Artemova
	Petr Mikhaylovich Arkhipov
	Khan Akhmedov
	Agadzhan Gel'diyevich Babayev
	Dzhorakuly Babakulyyev
	Khekim Ishanov
	Sapargeldi Motayev
	Kurban Muradovich Orazov
	Valeriy Georgiyevich Otchertsov
	Batyr Kurbanovich Sardzhayev

Uzbek President on Economy, Trade Limits

90US0927A Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 28 Apr 90 p 1

[UZTAG report: "In Consultation With the Representatives of the People"]

[Text] On 26 April, I.A. Karimov, president of the Uzbek SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic], met with the trade union aktiv and representatives of the mass media of the republic. At issue was the existing sociopolitical situation, measures aimed at improving it, and long-range tasks.

The president of the republic stressed that the level of development of the economy and life of Uzbekistan calls for a profound and balanced study prior to a transition to a market economy. This issue needs to be worked on thoroughly and discussed with the working people in order for the introduction of new measures not to exacerbate the situation of the residents of the republic, especially that of groups enjoying the least social protection—retirees, people with war-related and labor-related disabilities, and families with many children. This is why, at present, the development of alternative plans for our transition to the market economy and the creation of a guarantee to maintain the standard of living of the low-income categories of the populace are on the agenda.

Quite a few problems are to be solved in price-setting. In particular, work to increase procurement prices of cotton and other farm goods and to provide everything necessary for the republic should be continued. All of these are complex and multi-faceted issues, as was noted at the meeting. This is why a final decision on the transition to market relations may only be made in coordination with the republics, taking their peculiarities into account.

On the other hand, the government of the republic will definitely consult the people before making such a decision; it will only prepare the final program after taking the opinion of the people into account. Therefore, there is no cause for panic. The task of the mass media is to organize an extensive businesslike discussion of this issue among the working people and all residents of Uzbekistan. However, at present the journalists themselves need to be prepared to perform such work efficiently; economic training should be given to them to ensure a knowledgeable, balanced, and objective approach to work. At the same time, it is necessary to consolidate the resources of science, specialists, and all those who care about the future of the republic in order to look for efficient measures aimed at improving the economy.

It is also necessary to fight all kinds of rumors and inflaming passions. Thus, in some cities and settlements trade personnel have unjustifiably restricted the sale of certain goods citing "instructions from above." I.A. Karimov said that this is impermissible; everything that trade organizations have should be used efficiently in the interest of the population of the republic. For example, attempts to increase prices for meat products at some collective farm markets have already been brought to an end.

Responding to questions, the president of the Uzbek SSR dwelled in particular on the implementation of the republic Council of Ministers resolution on temporary restrictions on taking a number of goods and products out of Uzbekistan. He noted that this was done primarily in order to saturate the internal market of the republic with foodstuffs and manufactured goods. This was prompted by numerous cases of taking many goods in short supply out of Uzbekistan.

Thus, in the Karshi Airport a resident of the city of Buguruslan, who was trying to load 55 sacks of sugar onto a plane, was apprehended. In Andizhan Oblast, an attempt to haul away R65,000- worth of honey and R18,000-worth of construction materials was frustrated. There also were other similar cases.

The government of the republic is working to meet the needs of the populace of the republic as much as possible and to avoid distortions and other negative phenomena. In particular, measures aimed at licensing the shipments of products for sale in other regions of the country are being considered. This is primarily the case with agricultural products. In the period of their mass ripening and after the needs of the population of Uzbekistan are met, fruits and vegetables may also be taken out of the republic so they are not lost. On the other hand, we should not allow petty picking on the guests of Uzbekistan to occur. After all, it is visited by millions of tourists who should remember the republic and its inhabitants fondly.

I.A. Karimov dwelled in detail on the work of the trade unions and set forth ways to improve it. He stressed that the trade unions should defend the interests of the working people comprehensively and ensure social protection for them.

President of the Uzbek SSR I.A. Karimov responded to numerous questions from those assembled.

Sh.R. Mirsaidov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, and Kh. Alimova, chairman of the Uzbek Trade Union Council, took part in the meeting.

Karimov Found Guilty of Bribery in Uzbekistan

LD2805102990 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0915 GMT 28 May 90

[TASS correspondent Nikita Demidov reports]

[Text] Moscow, May 29—Fergana Oblast court has passed a sentence on the case of Abdukhalik Karimov, first secretary of the Surkhan-Darya Communist Party Oblast Party Committee of Uzbekistan. He has been found guilty of receiving and giving bribes.

Abdukhalik Karimov was sentenced to six years of deprivation of liberty in a strict regime corrective labor colony and the confiscation of his property. When meting out the punishment less than the set minimum envisaged by this article of the Criminal Law, the court took into account Karimov's age (67 years), the state of his health and the fact that he had handed over voluntarily his money and valuables, his participation in the Great Patriotic War and in the Afghan events, and the fact that this was his first conviction.

Judging by the materials presented to the TASS correspondent by the USSR procuracy, this trial differed little from the ones completed earlier which had been related to the conviction of other former party and local soviet staff members in Uzbekistan. Karimov and most witnesses renounced the evidence they had given at the preliminary investigation, claiming that the evidence had been given under pressure from the investigators. Many episodes the court excluded from the accusation for absence of evidence or because of considerable contradictions which the bodies of preliminary investigation had failed to resolve. Thus, the general sum of the bribes given and received by Karimov was assessed by the court to be R8,000 and 30,866 respectively.

At the request of the state prosecutor, the court has instituted criminal proceedings against five officials for purgery.

Private rulings have also been pronounced. One is against the Surkhan-Darya Uzbek Communist Party Oblast Committee. At issue is the imposition of party sanctions against the officials who went cap in hand to Karimov with gifts. The other one is against the USSR general procurator regarding violations of legality committed by the investogatory group of the USSR Procuracy headed by Telman Gdlyan and Nikolay Ivanov.

Uzbek Plenum Discusses Congress Preparations

LD2805230690 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 28 May 90

[Excerpts] On 28 May 1990 the 20th plenary meeting of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee took place. Yefimov, second secretary of Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, reported on questions related to the preparations for the 22d Uzbek Communist Party Congress. [passage omitted]

Comrade Karimov, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR], spoke at the plenum.

The plenum examined an organizational question. Comrade Mirsaidov, the chairman of Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, was elected a member of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau. [passage omitted]

Oblast Party Committee Secretaries Elected

LD2905091290 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 0115 GMT 27 May 90

[Excerpts] Yesterday the Tashkent, Andizhan, Dzhizak, and Syrdarya Oblast Party Conferences concluded their work. The conference delegates evaluated the work of the oblast party committee in the period under review as satisfactory. Delegates to the 28th CPSU Congress and to the 22d Congress of the Uzbek Communist Party were elected, candidates for the higher party organs were put forward. Mamarasulov was elected first secretary of Tashkent Oblast Party Committee. [passage omitted] Khanmirzayev was elected first secretary of Andizhan Oblast Party Committee [passage omitted] Aydarkullov was elected first secretary of Syrdarya Oblast Party Committee [passage omitted]. Tursunov was elected first secretary of Dzhizak Oblast Party Committee [passage omitted]

Chemical Plant's Reform Efforts 'Bogged Down'

PM3005104390 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 27 May 90

[From the "Vremya" newscast: Sh. Ganiyeva, S. Ziyamukhamedov reportage from Chirchik chemical plant in Uzbekistan]

[Text] [Ganiyeva] This is Chirchik, the chemical industry workers' city. [video shows panorama of city, industrial installations] The "Elektrokhim" production association is one of the biggest enterprises for the production of nitrogen mineral fertilizer and caprolactam. Today this enterprise, and consequently also the people working here—engineers, operators, workers—are going through a difficult time. The serious and irreparable damage which has been inflicted on the environment is cofronting this enterprise with a number of pressing problems. Both production installations and toxic waste storage facilities urgently require reconstruction [video shows chimney stacks belching smoke, a chlorine tank marked "toxic," and a suspect-looking pool of stagnant fluid].

[A.G. Golubev, director general of the Chirchik "Elektrokhimprom" production association] [video shows Golubev being interviewed by Ganiyeva with occasional shots of industrial installations] We have become bogged down in our bureaucratic machinery which is trying to control everything: "From Where?" "Why?" "Who will take it?" and so forth. In this context all the questions which we intend to tackle—ecological questions, questions pertaining to social development, the infrastructure, and so forth—will have to be resolved right here. If we now allow the enterprise again to merely take up defensive positions against all these departments, it will be of no use to anyone. If we switch to the market and there is no flexibility, no independence for enterprises, we can (?write off) this reform too. And if we allow this reform on which we are now embarking, this switch to market relations, to be swathed by the State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, the AUCCTU [All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions], and the Ministry of Finance in all kind of curbs, as has happened in the past, it will simply come to nothing.

Dzhizak Oblast Chairman Appointed

LD3005125190 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 13 May 90 p2

[Summary] An extraordinary session of the Dzhizak Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies has elected Tursunov, the first secretary of the Dzhizak CPSU Oblast Committee, as chairman of the Dzhizak Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies. Ashirkulov, his predecessor in the post, had resigned.

Khorag Oblast Elects New Chairman

LD2805165490 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZXHIKISTANA in Russian 15 May 90

[Summary] A session of Khorog Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies has released Ye. I. Turgunov from his duties as executive committee chairman in connection with his election as deputy chairman of the Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic Supreme Soviet. G. Shabozov was elected to the vacant post.

'Kirghizstan' Movement Seeks Multiparty System

PM3005143590 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 90 p 1

[Unattributed report]

[Text] The creation of the "Kirghizstan" movement has been announced in Frunze. A declaration stresses that "Kirghizstan" will fight to create a multiparty system and a sovereign republic within the USSR. The movement intends to unite representatives of all progressive forces irrespective of nationality.

Nazarbayev Addresses Kazakhstan Party Plenum

LD2905231390 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Kazakh 1400 GMT 29 May 90

[Text] Here is a report on the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee plenum.

The 22d plenum of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee was held today in Alma-Ata. It examined the issue concerning an account of the report by the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee to the 17th Kazakhstan Communist Party Congress. On this issue, a speech was delivered by Comrade Nazarbayev, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee. In accordance with the report a number of corrections and proposals have been introduced by the members of the Central Committee. The plenum confirmed an account of the report by the Central Committee to the 17th Kazakhstan Communist Party Congress. Comrade Nazarbayev was entrusted with delivering the Central Committee report to the 17th republican communist party congress. Having taken account of the report provided on implementing the decision of the 12th Kazakhstan communist party Central Committee plenum, the political and organizational work of the republican party organizations in implementing the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee on the work of the Kazakh Republican party organizations for providing working people with an international and patriotic upbringing, the plenum withdrew that resolution from the examination.

The plenum examined an organizational issue. The plenum released Comrade Asanbayev from his duties as secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, in connection with his election as chairman of the Kazkakh Soviet Socialist Republic Supreme Soviet. With this, the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee plenum ended its work.

Results of Kazakh Supreme Soviet Session Noted

PM2905153190 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 90 Second Edition p 5

[KAZTAG-TASS report: "Guidelines for Dynamic Development"]

[Text] Alma-Ata, 24 May—The session of the Kazakh SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic] Supreme Soviet finished here on 23 May.

Draft laws on the judicial system and ownership and the Land Code of the Kazakh SSR were given their first reading during the final stage of the parliament's work. They will be published in the press for general discussion. A Law "On the Peasant Farm in the Kazakh SSR" and a resolution on the procedure for its implementation were also adopted.

The Resolutions "On Halting Testing at the Nuclear Test Site in Semipalatinsk Oblast and on Measures To Protect the Health of the Population and the Environment of the Region" and "On Urgent Measures To Solve Ecological Problems in the Aral Sea Region" have received the support and approval of voters. An appeal to the Supreme Soviets of Uzbekistan, Kirghizia, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan was adopted in connection with the latter.

A Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium comprising the chairman of the Supreme Soviet and his deputies and the chairmen of permanent commissions and committees was formed.

On the final day of the session U.K. Karamanov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, reported on new provisions and amendments made to the government's program of upcoming activity in connection with the upcoming switch of the economy to regulated market relations. A corresponding resolution was adopted in the light of comments and proposals.

Deputies adopted a Law "On the Defense of the Honor and Dignity of the President of the Kazakh SSS" and a Supreme Soviet resolution on his maintenance, services, and protection.

A specially created deputies' group was instructed for the first time to examine the question of inventorying land in the republic in the use of military departments and to report the results to the next Supreme Soviet session.